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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
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# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIII.—NUMBER 36.  
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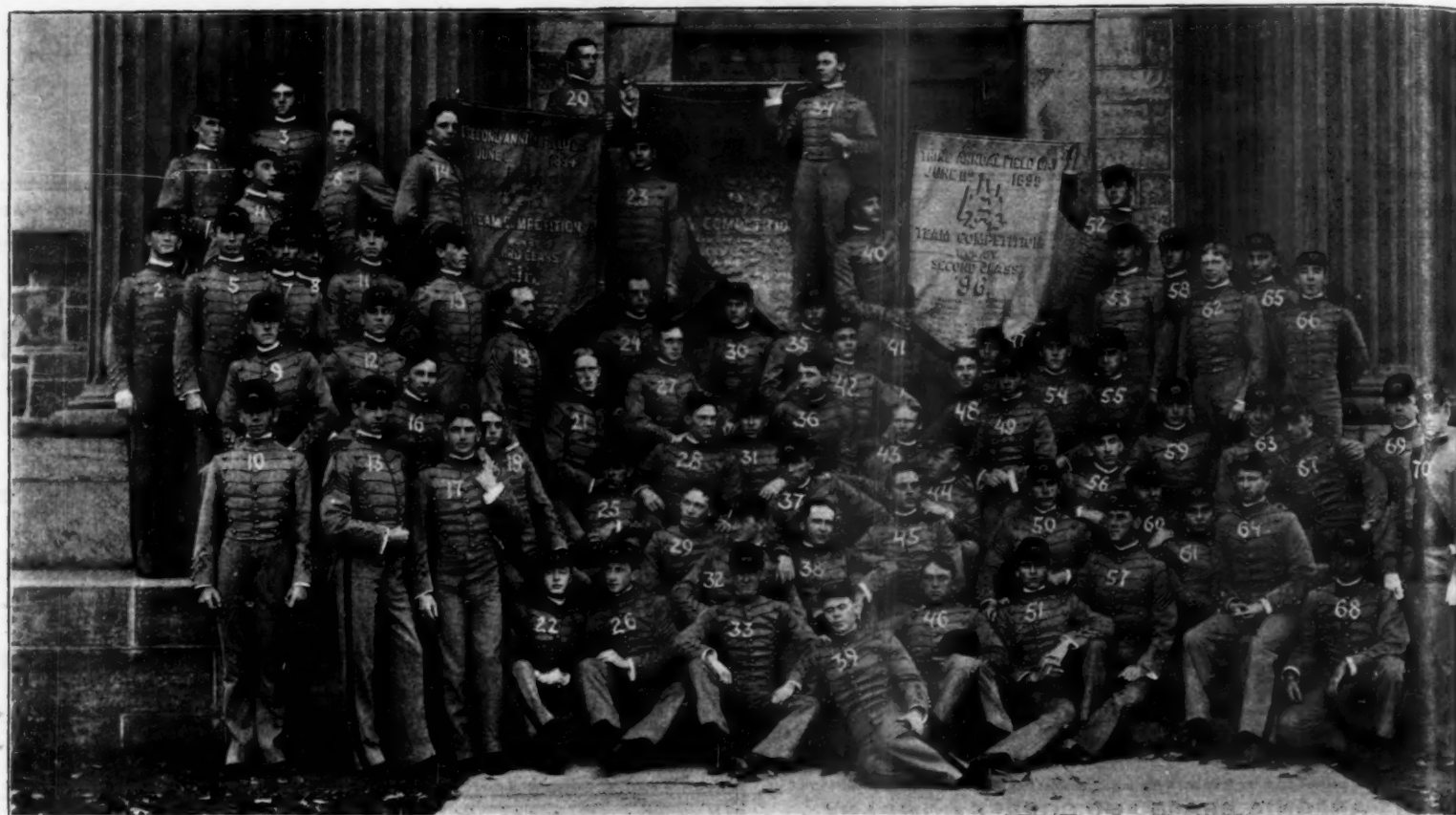
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## GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—CLASS OF 1896.



The numbers preceding the names of the class correspond to the numbers on the figures in the picture and serve to identify them. The figures in brackets following the names show the class standing at the last June examination, 1895.

1. TRACY, JOSEPH P. (11).
2. CALLAN, ROBERT E. (4\*).
3. ORTON, EDWARD P. (66).
4. MILLER, ALEXANDER M., JR. (34).
5. NOLAN, DENNIS E. (49).
6. WHITEHEAD, HENRY C. (72).
7. KELLY, WILLIAM, JR. (68).
8. JERVEY, EUGENE P., JR. (10).
9. HARTSHORNE, BENJAMIN M. JR. (58).
10. TUPES, HERSCHEL (35).
11. LEWIS, FREDERICK W. (52).
12. LANGDON, RUSSELL C. (40).
13. SHELTON, GEORGE H. (39).
14. REISINGER, PAUL (19).
15. HEIBERG, ELVIN R. (51).
16. KESSLER, PERCY M. (22).
17. GUIGNARD, WILLIAM S. (8).
18. KOCHERSPERGER, STEPHEN M. (44).

19. HOWARD, THOMAS F. (30).
20. DALLAM, SAMUEL F. (55).
21. HINCKLEY, JAMES W., JR. (18).
22. EVANS, HOUSTON V. (64).
23. SALTZMAN, CHARLES McK. (33).
24. MOSES, GEORGE W. (12).
25. FERGUSON, FRANK K. (27).
26. McNEIL, CLARENCE H. (6).
27. RUSSELL, CHARLES E. (60).
28. BURNSIDE, WILLIAM A. (50).
29. McCLURE, SAMUEL V. (15).
30. TSCHAPPAT, W. H. (3\*).
31. WHITMAN, FRANK H. (47).
32. STUART, E. R. (1\*).
33. KERWIN, ARTHUR R. (54).
34. CHITTY, WILLIAM D. (67).
35. PARSONS, LANNING (70).
36. KING, EDWARD L. (53).

37. WADE, JOHN P. (28).
38. BOYD, CHARLES T. (61).
39. CHRISTIAN, JOHN B. (14).
40. BERRY, ALGA P. (13).
41. PICKERING, JAMES N. (43).
42. MORRISON, JOHN, JR. (21).
43. SUMMERLIN, GEORGE T. (65).
44. GRUBBS, HAYDON Y. (38).
45. BROOKFIELD, ROBERT M. (38).
46. STEWART, MERCH. B. (57).
47. NEWELL, ISAAC (23).
48. ENGLAND, LLOYD (16).
49. HAGOOD, JOHNSON, JR. (20).
50. STODTER, CHARLES E. (31).
51. GOODALE, GEORGE S. (59).
52. KENNINGTON, ALFRED E. (71).
53. LOTT, ABRAHAM G. (45).
54. KIRKPATRICK, NEWTON D. (17).

55. BURT, REYNOLDS J. (56).
56. HAMPTON, CELWYN E. (24).
57. JACKSON, HARRY F. (5\*).
58. HOOD, DUNCAN N. (62).
59. DRAKE, CHARLES B. (32).
60. TEBBETTS, HARRY H. (63).
61. HOLBROOK, LUCIUS R. (20).
62. BELL, OLA W. (37).
63. SMITH, FRANCIS G. (42).
64. BOLLES, FRANK C. (48).
65. ELTINGE, LE ROY (7).
66. WANSBORO, THOMAS A. (69).
67. PATTERSON, GEORGE T. (26).
68. WILLIARD, HARRY O. (41).
69. LONDON, EDWIN (9).
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## WHAT SHOULD BE THE STATUS OF THE NAVAL ENGINEER?

One thing is perfectly clear in the line and staff controversy that distracts our Navy; this is, that there must be a readjustment in some way of the relations of the engineer to our modern Navy, if we do not wish to invite disaster in the future. The claims of the engineer must be recognized as something more than a mere struggle for the honors of rank. It is this undoubtedly, but it goes farther than this, for it is also a demand for the elevation of engineering knowledge to the supreme place in naval instruction. This demand is very clearly and very ably presented in an article by Chief. Engr. George W. Melville, in the "North American Review" for May. With a vigor and earnestness characteristic of the man Mr. Melville urges that the engineers should be removed from classification in the ranks of the non-combatant class, and that they should receive the fullest recognition as an essential part of the fighting force of the Navy. He says: "The artificers, engine drivers, warrant machinists, call them what you please, will have a light burden in battle compared with the trained engineer. This officer will have to supervise all the machinery below the water line. When the ship is cleared for action he must inspire that isolated band of firemen and mechanics hermetically sealed below the protective deck. Looking, therefore, to the engineer for instruction, for direction, for advice in emergency, and for support in danger, will be that body of unappreciated men who constitute his force."

"It is imperative that they (the engineers) receive military training, but the safety of our fleets demands that all should obtain more engineering instruction than is now given at the Naval Academy, where the cadets assigned to the Engineer Corps are given but one year in marine engineering. The co-operation of the many scientific colleges and schools should be secured without delay. The institution at Annapolis must be brought into competition with the scientific colleges. This policy would be of advantage to the cadets, to the competing institutions, and to the Navy. Annapolis is either unable or unwilling to train naval engineers, and if its work is brought into comparison with that of other institutions, the Naval Academy will be compelled to extend its engineering curriculum or show cause for its existence."

This argument on behalf of the engineering force of our Navy is supported by a series of short papers by W. S. Aldrich, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of West Virginia; Ira N. Hollis, Professor of Engineering in Harvard University; Gardiner C. Sims, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and George Uhler, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. Mr. Aldrich says: "Many engineering students in the land grant or Federally-endowed institutions, receive military training and instruction. This makes possible an organization and development of combined engineering education and military training along such lines as have been worked out at the naval and military academies. The State colleges and universities, therefore, which are in some official way connected with the Federal Government and receive the national grants of money on condition of providing for such military instruction may become valuable agencies in supplying trained engineers should they come to be recognized as proper fitting schools for the Government's naval service by civil service examination and appointment."

Mr. Hollis, who was for many years an engineer in our Navy, says: "The only logical outcome of the present condition of the Navy where the engineers have too few men to enable the ships to run full speed after an enemy and the deck force too few to fight him after catching him, is to fuse the two forces into a homogeneous body of men, so that the greater part of the crew may work at the engines when steaming and at the guns when fighting. This would have come about long ago but for the steady determination that the engineer should have no part in the military organization. He has to-day only what has been yielded to him because of absolute necessity."

Should we admit all that is claimed in the article in the "North American Review," it remains a grave question whether it is possible to unite in one individual the qualities of the engineer and the fighting man. It has not yet been made clear that technical education develops the habits of mind essential to command in the grave crises calling into exercise qualities of a wholly different order from those that give standing in schools of learning. The naval officer is an evolution from a landsman trained to military command, and thus selected because of his distinctively fighting qualities. Undoubtedly the Engineering Corps of our Army has produced some of the ablest military commanders, but is there sufficient analogy between military and naval engineering to justify us in expecting like results from the application of the theories of our aggressive Engineer-in-Chief? If we understand him aright, he proposes to follow the analogy of the military service and train line officers and engineers together, and alike, making the Corps of Engineers the corps d'élite of the Navy as it is of the Army. This goes to the opposite extreme of those who hold that the engineers should be put altogether outside of the status of naval officers, and be in effect, if not in name, civilians, employed to care for and run the engines under the direction of line officers. Here is a distinct issue joined, and we believe that the ultimate result will be the acceptance of one or the other of the two conclusions indicated. We see no present hope of compromise. The questions to be determined are very grave, and they should be considered with candor and freedom from the prejudices of class or tradition. Their right solution

will go far to determine the question whether the vast fighting machines upon which we are spending our millions are to be effective for the public defence or whether they are to subject us to the risk of national disaster and humiliation. This problem concerns not us alone, but every navy in the world. How far has it been solved elsewhere and what has been its solution? This is a question that calls for the gravest study.

## ARMY RETIREMENTS IN 1896.

Maj. Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, is the first department commander to make reply to the War Department's circular in regard to the submission of the names of such officers as they regard fit subjects for examination by retiring boards. It is understood that Gen. Ruger recommends the examination for retirement of several officers, but their names are not made public at the Department. Replies from other department commanders are expected by the authorities within the next two weeks and then will commence the work of retiring boards. It is stated authoritatively that the number of vacancies on the limited retired list is seventeen instead of nineteen and the number of existing vacancies is eight. A conservative estimate is that by the end of the year there will be thirty vacancies for this year's graduating class at West Point. The vacancies now existing are placed as follows: Cavalry, one in the 2d and one in the 5th; artillery, none; infantry, one each in the 7th, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 22d Regts. Before the class finally graduates there will be three retirements on account of age that will make vacancies for the class. The first of these will be that of Col. David S. Gordon, 6th Cav., who retires on the 23d of this month. Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf., retires on the same day. The retirement of Capt. James Ulio, 2d Inf., will occur on the 29th inst. Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art., will retire on June 6. The vacancy thus created will be filled by the assignment of 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, who is now an additional.

The retirement of Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art., will occur on June 29. That of Lieut. Col. Thomas Wilson, Sub. Dept., will take place on June 10. There is good reason to believe that Lieut. Col. Wilson will retire with the rank of Colonel. It is reported at the War Department on excellent authority that Col. John W. Barriger, Sub. Dept., who retires on July 9, has generously decided to make application for retirement under the forty-year law in the interest of Lieut. Col. Wilson, who is now No. 1 in his grade. Col. Barriger's proposed action has been very flatteringly commented on, and is looked upon as an indication of that feeling of regard which officers of the Army have for each other and their willingness to sacrifice for the benefit of others. There will be no further retirements in the Subsistence Department on account of age until Jan. 18, 1897, when Brig. Gen. M. R. Morgan goes on the retired list.

Upon the retirement of Maj. George F. Robinson on Aug. 13 a vacancy will exist in the Pay Corps. It is earnestly hoped by friends of the Army that the President will not depart from his recognized policy of appointing line officers to staff vacancies, although he did do so months ago in the case of Maj. Morrison, of the Judge Advocate General's Department. There are 157 civilian applicants for this appointment and strong political pressure will be brought to bear upon the President for the place. In case a line officer is appointed, a vacancy will be created which will be filled by the assignment of an additional 2d Lieutenant, that being the rank which many of the graduates of this year's class will be given. The next retirement in this corps does not take place until Jan. 7, 1897, when Lieut. Col. James P. Canby will be relegated to the retired list.

Two retirements in the Adjutant General's Office will occur during this year. The first of these will be that of Col. Henry C. Wood, May 26; Col. Thomas M. Vincent will be retired on Nov. 15. Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, Q. M. Gen., will retire June 27. Little activity is being displayed by the candidates for this position and the indications are that there will be no scramble for it. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, who retires on May 10, 1898, is looked upon as having an excellent chance of being Gen. Batchelder's successor. Besides Gen. Batchelder's retirement, that of Lieut. Col. W. B. Hughes, Q. M. Dept., will occur on Oct. 13. It is understood that the Army Mutual Aid Association also refused to indorse Lieut. Col. Hughes' claim that there was a mistake in the date of his birth and that he did not reach the retiring age until 1897. There is no chance of Secretary Lamont reopening the matter with the present evidence.

In addition to the names of officers already given, the line will furnish six retirements on account of age during this year. Capt. Charles C. De Rudio, 7th Cav., Aug. 26; Lieut. Col. R. F. Bernard, 9th Cav., Oct. 14; Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., Oct. 29; Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf., Nov. 19; Maj. J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav., Dec. 8. Col. Jas. Biddle, 9th Cav., will retire Dec. 11.

It is consequently evident that the outlook for the graduating class at West Point is not as promising as it might be. There are seventy-three members of the class. It is not believed that all will be accommodated with permanent stations when the first of the year rolls around. What a promising company of young men they are is shown by the picture of this year's graduating class of the Military Academy appearing on the second page of this number—page 646.

There may be a long deadlock between the two Houses of Congress on the question of whether the Naval Appropriation bill shall carry a provision for four battleships, or whether the number shall be reduced to two in accordance with the amendment of the Senate. When the bill was received in the House with the Senate amendments

on Monday, Chairman Boutelle moved to non-concur in the amendments and ask for a conference. Representative Sayers, of Texas, moved to concur in the amendment reducing the number of battleships to two. An agreement was reached by which the question went over until Tuesday, when there was a lively debate. Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Cummings advocated the House provision for four ships and Messrs. Sayers and Cannon advocated the Senate amendment on the ground that the condition of the Treasury would not admit of the authorization of more than two ships at this time. The motion to concur in the Senate amendment was defeated by a vote of 81 to 141.

Army reorganization will be delayed for at least another year, and politics has had its influence here as it has in most matters of legislation. The Republicans, now in control of the House of Representatives, do not wish to have the Army reorganized under a Democratic administration, and, believing that the next administration will be Republican, pressure has been brought to bear to delay action until the next session of Congress, so that the act may be carried out by the incoming administration. Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been sincerely anxious personally to get the reorganization bill through during the present session, but he has been hampered, and in view of the probability of an early adjournment of Congress it is not now probable that he will be able to secure a report on the bill before the end of the session. The Senate committee has not been deterred by this consideration, and Senator Hawley, the chairman of the Senate committee, intends to get the bill through that body before adjournment, if it is at all possible to do so. This will leave the matter in better shape for the next session than if it had not been acted upon by either House. Aside from the desire to delay reorganization until the beginning of a Republican administration, the House committee is very largely influenced by the opposition of the leaders of the House to every proposition involving additional expenditures in any direction. In the next session, after the Presidential election is over, there will not probably be such a strong desire to keep down the expenditures, and this and other necessary legislation will have a better chance of favorable consideration. Among other bills which are blocked in the House by the desire to keep down expenditures is the bill which has passed the Senate providing for increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army. All the members of the House committee are united in the opinion that this bill ought to become a law, but they realize that it would be dangerous to bring it before the House during the present session. The present session of Congress will probably end about the 1st of June. The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a resolution providing for adjournment on May 18, but the well-informed members of both Senate and House concur in the belief that it will be impossible to adjust the differences between the two Houses on the appropriation bills in time to end the session on that day.

There is a strong probability that the battleship Oregon when placed in commission will be made the flagship of the Pacific station. The Navy Department has been advised that the cruiser Baltimore, which was brought home from China for the purpose of relieving the Philadelphia of this duty, has repairs necessary which will take in the neighborhood of a year to complete. The Philadelphia is now being docked at Mare Island, but is said to be in need of considerable repair work, and just as soon as another vessel of sufficient size is available Rear Adml. Beardslee, will, it is expected, transfer his flag. The Oregon, although the quarters are cramped, will probably be able to accommodate him. Neither the battleship Massachusetts nor the battleship Oregon has been supplied with flag officers' quarters, and it is extremely doubtful if they will be used by the commanding officer of a station as a flagship. In any event, it is expected that the Oregon will be used only temporarily for this purpose.

The retired list of enlisted men of the Army is growing rapidly and will soon be up to the 1,100 mark. There were thirty retirements of enlisted men last week, but the authorities are not at all concerned about the matter, as the list is not limited. As it is, they are very much pleased over the thought that Uncle Sam is taking care of the men who for years served him faithfully and well.

The "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" reports successful experiments in crossing rivers with waterproof tent equipments. These are spread upon the ground and covered with a bed of straw, hay, leaves, or other like matter, upon which clothing and articles of equipment are placed, and the whole is then rolled up in the form of a bundle or bale. The packages thus formed float because of the quantity of air they confine. The rifles are fixed upon the top, and the bundles are dragged across by swimmers employing tent ropes. For men who do not swim bundles are filled entirely with straw, and these, being fixed together and made rigid by tent poles crossed on the top, form rafts which can either be hauled across or be navigated by means of spades used as paddles.

"Exercices pratiques de combat et de service en campagne," is a volume in 32mo of 92 pages, treating briefly but clearly and comprehensively of exercises in the application of the French infantry drill regulations to the handling of the smaller units—company, battalion, and regiment, in action and on the march. It is very favorably reviewed in "La France Militaire." We are unable to give the name of the author.

Cavalrymen will no doubt find much to interest them in "Marches de Cavalerie," (Cavalry Marches), by Capt. Choppin, of the French Army, 120 pages.



It is difficult to explain the arbitrary action of President Cleveland in the case of Capt. Allan V. Reed. It blocks the promotion of twenty-seven other officers and a number of naval cadets and thus punishes them without cause. The withdrawal of the nomination of Capt. Reed when the Senate refused to confirm was a virtual admission that the nomination was illegal. Though the case of Comdr. Crocker is cited as a precedent, the Senate Committee properly questioned the right of the President to make a nomination of this character. At the same time the nomination of Comdr. F. A. Cook to be Captain and Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins to be Commander were also withdrawn, as no vacancies could exist in these grades unless Capt. Reed were out of the way. The withdrawal of Capt. Reed's nomination was not so much of a surprise, however, as was the subsequent action taken by the Department by direction of the President. In accordance with Mr. Cleveland's instructions Secretary Herbert issued orders on Thursday directing Capt. Reed to assume command of the cruiser Newark until November next, when he is to come up for re-examination for promotion. It was thought at the Department when it became known that the nomination of Capt. Reed had been withdrawn that a board for his re-examination would be appointed immediately, but this does not prove to be the case. The fact that the nominations of Comdr. F. A. Cook to be Captain, "vice Reed, promoted," and Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins to be Commander, "vice Cook, promoted," have been withdrawn, give rise to the belief that their withdrawal is simply in order to permit of their nomination again to succeed to the vacancy which would result from passing over Capt. Reed and nominating Capt. Dewey to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Commo. Selfridge. Or the President might wait until the adjournment of Congress and then give "gunboat" commissions to the officers who should be promoted. By this means Capt. Reed would receive his promotion, though "still subject to examination," and in this way vacancies would be created for all officers below him in rank. Capt. James O'Kane will be retired under the forty years' service law next September, thus creating another vacancy. The officers immediately affected by the President's action are Comdrs. F. A. Cook and C. M. Chester, Lieut. Comdrs. C. T. Hutchins, S. M. Ackley, W. W. Gillpatrick and B. S. Richards, Lieuts. B. H. Buckingham, C. G. Bowman and W. P. Potter, Lieuts. (junior grade) J. H. Gibbons, T. Snowden, E. H. Tillman, R. F. Lopez, F. W. Kellogg, J. L. Purcell, R. O. Butler, H. G. Dresler and H. Phelps, and Ensigns G. R. Slocum, W. G. Miller, G. W. Kline, J. P. McGuinness, J. Strauss, C. S. Stanworth, R. L. Russell, H. A. Bishop and A. Rust. The Navy Department is turned topsy-turvy by the President's action in this case. The increased rank of the officers referred to entitles them to better billets and the authorities had arranged a slate which would have been followed out when the Senate confirmed the nominations which the President ought to have made. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cleveland will hit upon some plan which will relieve the stagnation in promotion in the line and will relieve from punishment faithful and deserving officers whose records are most excellent in character.

Gloom overshadowed the Navy when it was reported recently that two officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy, Med. Dirs. Cleborne and Delevan Bloodgood, had had a difference, so serious that nothing but blood could settle it, and that they were about to practice the art of vivisection upon each other. The difficulty was understood when that incorrigible humorist, Med. Dir. Gihon, presented himself with an explanation that he was really the author of a missive received by Dr. Bloodgood and purporting to come from Dr. Cleborne. It ran thus:

"Were it not for your advanced years and your venerable appearance I would inflict the personal consequences of your act," and there followed the intimation of a "friend." Says the New York "Herald," which tells the story. "Dr. Bloodgood is sixty-five years of age, but is strong and vigorous, and with an eye clear and bright. He is reputed to be a first-class pistol shot. His hair and beard are white. Dr. Bloodgood accepted this letter as an intimation that he was to name a second. With great promptitude he sought Col. John L. Burleigh, who is a distinguished lawyer as well as a soldier, and who is practicing in Brooklyn. Col. Burleigh lost no time in getting into communication with Dr. Gihon, who, he was given to understand, was acting for Dr. Cleborne. As a preliminary to adjusting matters, on April 18 Col. Burleigh demanded the withdrawal of the alleged letter of Dr. Cleborne, saying that no gentleman would write such a letter. The answer he received astonished and mystified him. Dr. Gihon said he was the author of the missive bearing Dr. Cleborne's name, that it was simply a 'prank' on his part and that he regretted having gone so far. Col. Burleigh was not satisfied. He gained the impression that Dr. Gihon was taking the whole affair upon his own shoulders with the idea of preventing the hostile meeting of two friends, both equally dear to him. He himself was desirous that the affair should be amicably settled, but not in that way. His friend, Dr. Bloodgood, had placed his honor in his hands, and he would see that justice was done him. After a personal interview with Dr. Gihon, Col. Burleigh was convinced that it was only a little peasantry on the part of Dr. Gihon, and that Dr. Cleborne was in absolute ignorance of what was going on. Dr. Gihon now carries posted in his hat this legend, from one of the poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes: 'Since then I have never dared to be as funny as I can.'"

Secretary Herbert is preparing a programme for the North Atlantic Squadron to follow during the coming summer. In order to avoid scattering the squadron he proposes that it shall devote one week to giving all the Naval Militia brigades a cruise at sea. The second week in July is proposed and in order to ascertain if this time is convenient for the militia Asst. Secretary McAdoo has written letters to the militia commanders asking them if it is possible to get their men together during that week. When these replies are received the Secretary will know exactly what to do in the matter of other features of the proposed programme. It may be that after all there will be some maneuvers during the coming summer, but it can be reliably stated that they will be confined to work in which the officers under instruction at the Naval War College will engage. It may be that in addition there will be some evolutions, but they will be subordinated wholly to work of the War College. It is expected that the officers of that institution will be taken on a short cruise and that the man-of-war will be maneuvered in accordance with some problem which they will be called upon to solve. It is expected that Rear Adm. Bunce will be consulted about the matter and it is thought possible that he may come to Washington to personally talk with Mr. Herbert in relation to the summer work of his vessels. In any event, it can be stated with a great deal of positiveness that there will be no separation of the squadron and that Adm. Bunce will not be permitted to go very far from shore. It is the desire of the Department to keep in constant and instant communication with him and for this reason Secretary Herbert's programme may be depended upon to be so framed as to prevent him from staying at sea any length of time.

The dinner and reunion in honor of the tenth anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1886, Military Academy, will be held in Schofield Hall, at West Point, on Wednesday evening, June 10, 1896. All those expecting to be present will please notify Newcomer, who is now at West Point, on or before June 1. The dinner will be served under the direction of Maj. Spurgin, an honorary member of the class. The price will not exceed \$5, including dinner and lighter wines. Enough members have already signified their intention to be present to make the dinner a success. It is to be hoped that many others will come. Those who cannot be present in person are invited to be present in spirit by sending a letter or telegram to be read at the dinner.

Instead of making recommendation for the appointment of a board to pass upon the matter, Paymr. Gen. Stanton has decided to suggest to the Secretary of War the adoption of another design for the insignia of his corps. Gen. Stanton has already made two recommendations, one of which many officers of his corps regarded with much favor—the design of a dragon. Secretary Lamont, however, made objection to both suggestions. Gen. Stanton has prepared another design, which will be submitted at once for the Secretary of War's action. It is to be diamond in shape, raised in the center and of gold. The greatest diameter is to be three-quarters of an inch. We give a fac-simile "life size."



The Kansas City "Times" of April 16 says: "Upon telegraphic information received by the Commander at Fort Leavenworth yesterday from Gen. Merritt, Pvt. Kanaus, band, 3d Cav., was released from confinement, as the court which recently tried him for perjury brought in a finding of acquittal. Kanaus is the young soldier who wrote Senator Thurston about his case, which Gen. Merritt had decided not to bring before a court, in connection with a number of similar cases, but the matter having been carried to the War Department through the Senator an investigation followed and a trial was recommended by the inspector. There are two other cases on the same line with that of Kanaus—Pvts. Bender and DeWitt. Bender has been tried, but the proceedings in his case have not yet been acted on, as he was tried after Kanaus. There is no doubt that he was also acquitted. DeWitt's case is still on. His counsel, Mr. Petherbridge, challenged the members of the court, which reduced it to a minimum, and the order is now being awaited for a new court, and of which Capt. Boughton will also be the Judge Advocate. DeWitt's case is precisely that of Kanaus' and Bender's. Nothing is known of Pvt. Cole's case, but it is thought that the court found him guilty of an offense, but not as charged."

It may be that the battleship Indiana will conduct further firing experiments. It is understood that Capt. Evans, commanding this vessel, is anxious to show exactly what his ship can do in this matter, and he hopes to obtain a sufficient quantity of ammunition to make exhaustive firings when his vessel is in condition to go to sea.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn is busily engaged upon the circulars for the proposed torpedo boats. These circulars are to be most general in character, it having been practically determined by Secretary Herbert to leave the plans and matters of detail to the shipbuilders. There is some talk at the Navy Department that instead of building small torpedo boats, as provided in the Senate bill, Secretary Herbert will decide to construct two torpedo boat destroyers and perhaps one torpedo boat for the \$500,000 appropriated.

A proposition is pending at the Navy Department to supply the tug Standish with one 4-inch gun and one 1-pdr. for the use of the cadets at the Naval Academy.

Rear Adm. Bunce has asked the Navy Department to supply the vessels of his squadron with cable, mine and other grappling gear. Exercise with such gear is badly needed and Adm. Bunce is evidently aware of this fact. His request will undoubtedly be approved.

Money is very scarce at the Navy Department for repair work and unless an appropriation is forthcoming within the next few days the Department will find it necessary to stop repair work on ships. The amount appropriated by the annual supply bill, to be immediately available, will just be sufficient to tide the Department over until July 1, when the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available. Unless the bill is soon enacted work will have to stop on the Indiana and Newark and some repairs which the New York is sadly in need of will also have to be delayed until after July 1.

As a result of the recommendation of the Board on Construction of the Navy Department the cruiser Ranger is to be converted into a modern man-of-war. She is to be fitted with a neck deck and in addition will have a modern battery, which will make her much more efficient than she is now. The battery will consist of six 4-inch rapid firers, four 6-pdrs. and 1 Gatling.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending May 6, 1896: Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A.; Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N.; Ensign G. W. Kline, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N.; Adm. G. E. Belknap and wife, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet E. H. DeLany, U. S. N.

The President will have an appointment to make to the Subsistence Corps in June from the line of the Army. By the retirement of Lieut. Col. Thomas Wilson, it will be brought down to the maximum allowed by law. Immediately upon Lieut. Col. Wilson's retirement, Capt. Scott will be promoted to a Majority, and in accordance with the finding of an examining board will be placed on the retired list. The vacancy thus created will have to be filled under the law by the appointment of an officer from the line of the Army. Consequently there will be one more vacancy for this year's West Point graduating class.

The Board on Emergency Rations completed its report and has submitted it to the Adjutant General of the Army for reference to the Secretary of War upon his return from his fishing trip. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications held its monthly meeting at Fort Monroe this week. Gen. Miles returned to Washington on Wednesday. Gen. Miles was accompanied to Fort Monroe by his aide-de-camp, Capt. F. Michler.

Gen. Batchelder, O. M. Gen., expects some spirited bidding on the contracts for 12,000 caps. He says that there will be no attempt to recall any of the caps now in service as the difference between them and the new samples is extremely slight and only relates to the lining and stiffness.

Secretary Herbert has selected Capt. Henry L. Howison, at present in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, to command the Oregon when that vessel is placed

in commission. Capt. Howison's tour of duty at Mare Island will expire in July. No selection for his successor at the Navy Yard has yet been made. It is stated that Adm. Norton will not be given the billet. In this event it looks as if either Capt. Kempf or Phillips will be the officer to receive the assignment.

Capt. Sampson, chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has recommended that the Carnegie Steel Company be awarded the contracts for the manufacture of 3,007 tons of armor at the bid of \$1,660,518.20 and the Bethlehem Company for 2,653 tons at \$1,462,191.80, or a cost of \$550.07 per ton.

A determined effort is being made to secure a detail of U. S. troops to the Cleveland encampment. The Adjutant General of the Ohio National Guard had an interview with Gen. Doe and requested that troops be ordered to Cleveland. It is doubtful if the Department will grant the request. The entire Ohio National Guard will parade.

The War Department is not anticipating any action by the New York State authorities with regard to the enforcement of the Raimes law upon military reservations not entirely under national jurisdiction. In case the law is applied, it has been determined to pay the license out of the post exchange funds.

Some officials of the War Department are beginning to reluctantly admit that the chances of regimental transfers during the coming summer are becoming slim. Secretary Lamont will take the matter actively under his consideration upon his return to Washington, and will probably order transfers of a couple of regiments, change of station for which has been most urgent.

The War Department has received a telegram from Maj. Crowder, Judge Advocate, stating that the U. S. Circuit Court for Nebraska has decided that the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over Fort Robinson reservation. The first act of the Nebraska Legislature ceding jurisdiction is upheld and the subsequent act, purporting to return jurisdiction to the State, is declared unconstitutional and void.

The War Department has received the names of four officers recommended by department commanders for retirement. Two of these are from the Department of Texas and the remainder from the Department of the East.

G. O. 458, Navy Department, April 7, 1896, publishes the following provision of the act approved March 16, 1896, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897," for the information and guidance of all concerned: "For pay of enlisted men. . . . Provided that hereafter no pay shall be retained, but this provision shall not apply to deductions authorized on account of the Soldiers' Home." This provision applies to enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps from March 16, 1896, date of approval of the act, from which date pay hitherto retained will be credited and paid as current pay. Twenty cents per month will continue to be deducted as usual for the Navy Hospital fund.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

It is understood the bark Chase will soon take aboard a new class of junior cadets and start on a year's cruise to European waters. The newly commissioned 3d Lieutenants who graduated last week gave a dinner at the Hotel Renner, Baltimore, last Monday, which was in every way a most enjoyable affair. The graduates were Benjamin M. Chiswell, of Dickerson, Montgomery County, Md.; Frederick C. Billard, Laurel, Prince George's County, Md.; Bernard H. Camden, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Harry G. Hamlet, Boston, Mass.; Richard M. Sturtevant, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Leonard T. Cutter, Nashua, N. H.; Moses Goodrich, Portsmouth, N. H.; Thomas L. Jenkins, Henderson, S. C.; James C. Hooker, Kosuth, Miss. The guests of the banquet were Capt. Oscar C. Hamlet, commanding the practice bark Chase; Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, executive officer, and Surg. Athey, of the Chase; Lieut. R. O. Crisp, executive officer of the revenue cutter Crawford, and Mr. H. B. Gilpin, of Baltimore. Mr. Goodrich, who is on leave, was the only one absent belonging to the class. Informal speeches were made, each graduate having something congratulatory to say of Capt. Hamlet and the officers of his staff who had assisted in training the new Lieutenants for their future duties. Capt. Hamlet had good advice to give, which was attentively listened to by his late charges. The new Lieutenants have been assigned as follows: Frederick C. Billard to the Forward, on the Gulf station; Benjamin H. Camden to the Rush, on the Pacific; Harry G. Hamlet to the Bear, on the Pacific; Richard M. Sturtevant to the Perry, on the Pacific; Randolph Ridgely, Jr., to the Windom, on the Baltimore station; Leonard T. Cutter to the Woodbury, on the New England station; Moses Goodrich to the Corwin, on the Pacific; Thomas L. Jenkins to the practice bark Chase, at Baltimore; James B. Hooker to the Grant, on the Pacific. The Lieutenants assigned to the Pacific will leave May 10 for Seattle, Wash., to meet the steamer sailing from that port May 17 for Sitka, Alaska. They will report at Sitka to Capt. Calvin L. Hooper, commanding the Bereng Sea fleet.

Second Lieut. F. H. Dimock is detached from the Grant and placed on waiting orders. 3d Lieut. T. F. Jenkins is ordered to the Chase. Capt. C. A. Abbey is ordered to report to General Superintendent Life Saving Service. A board has been appointed to witness the trial of the steamer Windom at New Orleans. Detail: Capt. Russell Glover, Chief Engr. C. H. Ball, 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister. Third Lieut. H. G. Hamlet is ordered to the Bear, 3d Lieut. B. H. Camden to the Rush; 3d Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant to the Perry; 3d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell to the Corwin, 3d Lieut. J. C. Hooker to the Grant. Capt. John Brann is placed on waiting orders. Card. D. L. Hall is ordered to duty as Inspector Labor and Materials, steamer No. 2, R. C. S.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Scott to the Manhattan, 2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp to the Windom, 3d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., to the Crawford; 3d Lieut. Moses Goodrich to the Boutwell, 3d Lieut. F. C. Billard to the Forward.

The Grant will leave Seattle for Behring Sea on the 17th inst.

A board of officers consisting of Lieuts. P. H. Breton, W. W. Joyner and A. L. Gamble, is engaged in the examination of twenty-four candidates for appointment as cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service. A similar examination is in progress at San Francisco to determine the fitness for admission to the service of George A. Campbell, W. W. Holling, D. C. McDougall, all of whom are residents of the Pacific coast. There are ten vacancies to be filled from this list of twenty-seven candidates.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate on May 6: First Lieut. Samuel E. Maguire, of Louisiana, to be a Captain. Second Lieut. James H. Brown, of the District of Columbia, to be a 1st Lieutenant.



## THE INFANTRY SOCIETY OFFERS A PRIZE.

At a meeting of the executive council of the United States Infantry Society, at Fort Leavenworth, it was resolved that a prize consisting of \$100 in cash and a gold medal be offered annually by the Infantry Society for the best essay on a military subject of special interest and value to the infantry, the subject to be selected by the council, and the prize to be awarded under the following conditions:

1. Competition to be open to all persons eligible to membership or associate membership.  
2. Each competitor to send three typewritten copies of his essays in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the Infantry Society on or before the 1st of January following the announcement of the subject of the prize essay. The essay to be strictly anonymous, but the author to adopt some nom de plume and sign the same to the essay, followed by a figure corresponding to the number of pages of manuscript. A sealed envelope bearing the nom de plume on the outside, and inclosing the full name and address of the writer, to accompany the essay. The envelope to be opened by the secretary in the presence of the executive council after the decision of the board of award has been received.

3. The prize to be awarded upon the recommendation of a board consisting of three suitable persons chosen by the council, which board will be requested not only to designate the essay deemed worthy of the prize, but also any other papers offered in the competition which seem to be worthy of publication. Should none of the essays submitted be deemed worthy of the prize the board will so recommend, and the essays shall be returned to the writers if they so desire. The names of unsuccessful competitors will not be published.

4. Essays offered in competition not to exceed 20,000 words exclusive of tables.

5. The prize essay to be copyrighted by the Infantry Society and published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, or in pamphlet form, or both, as the society may decide, unless some other periodical should manifestly be more advantageous as a means of bringing the paper immediately before the reading public it is especially desired to reach.

6. Though a prize will be awarded only to the best essay, any essay favorably mentioned by the board may be published with the consent of the writer, but should the writer so desire his essay will be returned to him without publication.

The subject for the competitive essay for 1897 will be "The Necessity of a Well Organized and Trained Infantry at the Outbreak of War, and the Best Means to Be Adopted by the United States for Obtaining Such a Force." Essays should be directed to the secretary and treasurer, United States Infantry Society, Leavenworth, Kan., and should reach him before Jan. 1, 1897.

Competitors are cautioned that the best results from this essay are expected from its favorable impression upon non-military readers, and that, therefore, logical reasoning will be more effective than tables and statistics which appeal only to the military expert.

These extracts from the constitution of the United States Infantry Society show who are eligible:

"All infantry officers and ex-infantry officers of the United States Army upon its active and retired lists shall be eligible to membership without ballot."

"All other officers of the Army, officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and infantry officers of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or militia of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia shall be eligible to associate membership without ballot."

"All persons of good standing not mentioned in the preceding section shall be eligible to associate membership by ballot of the executive council." Nat P. Phister, 1st Lieut. 1st Inf., Secretary and Treasurer U. S. Infantry Society.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE FENCING CONTEST.

The inter-collegiate fencing contest at the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York Saturday evening, May 2, was an event of great interest to friends of the contestants present, Harvard, Columbia and the Naval Academy being represented by a team of three men each.

The cadets from Annapolis were permitted to come on for over Sunday and they were most hospitably taken care of by Mr. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, a athletic sports at the Naval Academy have of late appealed so strongly that he has become one of the most ardent and liberal supporters of such manly indulgences at that institution. To Mr. Thompson's enthusiastic and generous part in the evening's entertainment many naval and ex-naval officers are indebted for a most instructive and enjoyable opportunity to witness the spirited contest and later to partake of the hospitality of the Racquet and Tennis Club, in which the contestants, judges, etc., also joined.

The score placed the cadets last on the list, the following being the result, viz.: Harvard, 10 puts; Columbia, 9 puts; Naval Academy, 8 puts, showing the closeness of the contest, and at the start it was evident that the cadets were handicapped by the Fencing Club rule regarding "touches," the system of scoring being so essentially different than that at Annapolis and West Point.

The Fencing Club and Collegiate rules for scoring apparently give the advantage to a contestant who can the most successfully penetrate his opponent's guard and barely touch a circumscribed part of the body, while preserving his own guard, making his attack in general little more than long arm thrusts, from which one's own guard can readily be recovered, thus making the game more a defensive one to witness than an aggressive one and less trying physically to the fencers. On the other hand, the Annapolis men exhibited a more businesslike, or rather a more warlike attack, their long lunges and thrusts so often placing their foil points so firmly and surely "en touche" that there was no question about its place or efficacy, some of their play being most brilliant and their blows "killing" ones, this difference between the two schools of fencing accounting for the fact that the college game was so often a defensive one.

The contestants showed most conclusively that they were all gentlemen in the very best sense of the word, for there was not a sign of ill-nature or impatience throughout all the struggle, which was most exciting, spirited up to the last winning bout. There were no questioned decisions, the Navy contingent sometimes being perplexed at some of the individual announcements of results, the whole affair reflecting the greatest possible credit on all concerned. It was quite noticeable how quickly the cadets recovered the positions lost early in the fray and made the close score at the finish. The following officers were present and backed up the cadets in the best of form, viz.: Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benj. F. Tracy, Adml. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., retired; Mr. John S. Barnes, class of '54, N. A.; Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. S. Vermont; Mr. M. B. Field, class of '63, N. A.; Comdr. J. W. Miller, Naval Reserve, class of '67, N. A.; Mr. Alfred Craven, class of '67, N. A.; Mr. W. M. Thompson, class of '68, N. A.; Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. Morrill, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. M. Winslow, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. Tappan, U. S. N.; Naval

Cadet W. R. Gherardi, U. S. N., and representing the Naval Academy, Prof. A. J. Corbesier, swordmaster, N. A.; Mr. Jack Barnes and a few other members of the 1st N. Y. Naval Battalion. The Naval Academy team were Cadets J. H. Boys and D. M. Ward, first class, and V. S. Houston, second class. A team from West Point was expected, but could not get away.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Lieut. Herbert Slocum, 7th Cav., stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz., was in El Paso this week on a few days' visit. Lieut. Percival Lowe has received his promotion to 1st Lieutenant, and expects to leave shortly for his new station at Fort Sherman, Idaho. Lieut. Moore and Lieut. Baldwin entertained the officers and the ladies of the post last week at a musicale. One of the guests of the evening, Miss Mary French, charmed every one present with the sweet strains from her violin, on which she is a very good performer.

The engagement of Mr. F. Carter, son of Capt. Mason Carter, of the 5th Inf., to Miss Effie Price, of El Paso, has been announced to their many friends.

Quite a large party of officers and ladies attended the bull fights in Juarez, Mex., last Sunday. As it was the last of the season a great many went.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hinton gave a card party last week. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Avis, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Col. Bailey, the Misses Clara and Mary French, the Misses Carrie and Jane Augur, and Lieut. Lowe. Every one always has the best of times at Capt. and Mrs. Hinton's.

Through the efforts of Hon. Manuel Bache, Collector of Customs at Juarez, and Gen. Juan A. Hernandez, President Diaz, of Mexico, gave permission for the two Mexican bands stationed at the barracks across the river, to play on American soil last Tuesday, the occasion being the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, the battle that gave Texas her liberty from Mexico.

Gen. Ignacio M. Escubero, formerly sub-Secretary of War in President Diaz's Cabinet, passed through El Paso last week en route to Sinaloa, via Guaymas, to take the post of Governor of Sinaloa, Mex. Minister Leal and party arrived in El Paso this week from Guaymas, Sonora, for the purpose of inspecting the site for an international dam to be built just above El Paso. Minister Leal was accompanied to the site by Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A.; Gen. Escubero, Gen. Hernandez, Collector Bache, Senor Ramon Ybarrola, Consul Buford, Consul Mallen, Collector Davis, and a number of other Mexican and American gentlemen. Much depends on the report of Senor Leal and Engineer Ybarrola as to whether the Mexican Government will assist in the construction of the dam. Minister Leal is one of the Cabinet advisers of President Diaz.

Invitations are out for a large ball to be given at the post hall by the bachelors of Fort Bliss, and it is expected that it will be a very swell affair.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

1st Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art., who went to West Point with the remains of the late Prof. James Mercur, returned home April 26.

Capt. Heyle, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., with Mrs. Heyle, arrived at the Hygeia Hotel from Fort Thomas April 24. The Chamberlain Hotel people gave a "hop" on Saturday evening, April 25, for which invitations were sent out, and this seems to be a new departure for the hotels on the Point. The movement seems quite popular.

1st Lieut. George O. Squire, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., who had been away from the post on a short leave, returned home on April 26.

The board for the examination of gunners have completed the examination of three batteries, F (1st), H (4th) and G (5th) Art.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Anna Pine Decatur Parsons, who died May 3, aged 84, was the daughter of John P. Decatur, a Colonel in the New Jersey Artillery in the War of 1812. Col. Decatur was a brother of Commo. Stephen Decatur of national renown.

Capt. John F. McGlensy, U. S. N., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., May 3, entered the Navy as acting midshipman in September, 1857. He attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1862 and served with great efficiency and credit during the war with the East, Gulf and South Atlantic blockading squadron and acted gallantly in several engagements with the enemy. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1866, Commander in 1890, and was retired May 8, 1893, for disability incident to service.

The Shah of Persia, while entering a shrine near Teheran on April 30, was shot by a religious fanatic, the bullet striking near his heart. The murderer was arrested. Muzaffer-ed-Deen, second son of the dead Shah, has succeeded to the throne.

Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. N., who died May 3 at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., was born in Baltimore in 1835 and early in life entered the merchant marine service. When the Civil War broke out he entered the Navy as Acting Master. He served throughout the war with great gallantry and in the many actions in which he took part was conspicuous for coolness and intrepidity. In 1864 he was promoted Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, was commissioned Master in the regular Navy in March, 1868, soon afterwards promoted Lieutenant, and in 1870 was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. Twice while on the Asiatic station in command of the Alliance he rescued shipwrecked crews at sea and on both occasions received the thanks of the Chinese government. His last duty was as Equipment Officer at the League Island Yard. A correspondent writes: "Comdr. McCurley was a splendid type of the volunteer officer, of which the War of the Rebellion produced so many examples, and was one of the most widely known officers in the service. His many fine qualities of heart and mind and his skill as a sailor endeared him to and brought him the confidence of all who ever sailed with him."

Maj. Charles Jeffries Sprague, U. S. A., retired who died this week at Oakland, Cal., was a cadet at West Point for a few months in 1838, and from Sept. 1, 1839, to Feb. 3, 1840, but left before graduation. In 1847 he was appointed a Lieutenant of Infantry, was promoted Captain 9th Infantry and was disbanded in 1848, at the termination of the Mexican War. He received the brevet of Captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was appointed an additional Paymaster in 1861, and received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for his faithful and meritorious services; was appointed Major and Paymaster in the regular Army in 1867, and retired for age April 12, 1887.

Robert E. Taylor, a prominent lawyer and ex-Recorder of Poughkeepsie, and for years a Trustee of Vassar College and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who died suddenly at his home, in Poughkeepsie, May 6, was a brother of Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., president of the

War College, Newport, R. I., and brother-in-law of Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N.

Mrs. A. H. Thurston, aged 84 years, mother of Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th U. S. Inf., died on April 25, 1896, at Huntsville, Ala. She was stricken with paralysis in the summer of 1893, and was an invalid ever since.

Ex-Capt. A. W. Barthelmess, of the 9th N. Y., died on May 4 at his residence in New York City. He resigned from the regiment Sept. 4, 1895, and while in its service was highly esteemed.

## PERSONALS.

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., left Sacketts Harbor May 1, on a four months' leave.

Maj. C. R. Barnett, U. S. A., and family are at the Hotel Hamilton, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Huntington-Stanley and Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been elected to an honorary companionship in the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Capt. C. M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., lately on leave at Ocean View, N. J., resumed duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., on May 5.

Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., of Watervliet Arsenal, visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Ware, U. S. A., arrived at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., May 6, from Fort Clark, Tex., and entered upon duty at Madison Barracks.

Mr. Walter Schuyler Volkmar, eldest son of Col. W. J. Volkmar, Adj. Gen. of the Dept. of the Col., has joined the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav., visited Fort Leavenworth this week en route to Fort Sill from a month's leave. He is in charge of the Apache Indians at Sill, and reports them as very peaceable.

Capt. Robert Geno Smither, U. S. A., retired, joined the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion this week. Capt. Smither is superintendent of the State Industrial School, of Golden, Col.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., and Miss Corbin, gave a large reception at their residence on Governors Island on Thursday afternoon of this week. The Governors Island band was a pleasant adjunct of the occasion.

Maj. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Trumbull, had a busy time of it this week in connection with the ceremonies incident to the celebration by the people of New London of the 250th anniversary of its founding.

The Austrian Admiral, Von Tegetthoff, who won the battle of Lissa, is described by Mr. Wilson in his "Iron-clads in Action," as standing forth in the long period from Trafalgar "as the one war commander who can be matched with Farragut."

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Letitia Scott, and Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E., U. S. A., now stationed at West Point. The date of the wedding is not yet determined, but it will occur in the near future.

Capt. G. S. Bingham, Q. M. Dept., son of Col. J. D. Bingham, was in Washington on a brief visit this week.

A telegram has been received at the War Department announcing that Maj. C. J. Sprague, a retired Paymaster of the Army, died at Oakland, Cal., Monday.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, Holland House; Col. M. M. Blunt, Park Avenue; Col. G. B. Sanford, Prof. S. E. Tillman, Murray Hill; Lieut. A. M. Hunter, Lieut. H. E. Smith, Grand Hotel; Lieut. A. S. Rowan, Stuart House; Capt. J. C. White, Murray Hill.

A dispatch of May 6 from Glenham, N. Y., says: The household of Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., U. S. A., passed through another exciting experience to-day, when the young officer nearly shot his wife. He was handling a revolver thought to be unloaded. Mrs. Lang was beside him. Suddenly the revolver exploded and the bullet, grazing her head, buried itself in the ceiling. Mrs. Lang swooned, but she soon recovered.

Lieut. C. W. Fenton and Chaplain Pierce, with a detachment of G troop 7th Cav., have returned to Fort Apache, from a visit to Fort Grant and San Carlos. The detachment made a phenomenal horseback ride of ninety-two miles the first day and forty-five or forty-eight the second. Chaplain Pierce held his first services within two hours of his arrival, and has been gazetted by all as certainly entitled to a place in the active list. He has a class for confirmation at San Carlos.

At the recent convention in Richmond, Va., of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the following general officers were elected: President general, Gen. Horace Porter, of New York; vice-presidents, Gen. Edwin E. Barrett, William R. Griffiths, John Whitehead, William Wirt Henry, and Col. Thomas Manderson; secretary general, Franklin Murphy; treasurer general, Charles W. Haskins, historian general, Henry Hall; chaplain general, Bishop Chase Cheney.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., retired, has returned to New York City this week after a long visit to his relatives and friends in St. Paul, Minn. The bracing air of Minnesota seems to have done the gallant old veteran good. He is no longer a young man, but retains the vivacity of youth both in his walk and appearance and would be taken anywhere for a man of fifty. July and August will find him at the seashore, where he has passed three summers since his retirement. The Captain is located at his old quarters, the United Service Club, No. 16 West Thirty-first street.

Candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed as follows: Arthur C. Thompson, Scranton, 11th Dist., Pennsylvania; William H. Crage (alt.), Carbondale, 11th Dist., Pennsylvania; Thomas M. Vanderveer, Hamilton, 3d Dist., Ohio; Homer D. Williamson (alt.), Monroe, 8d Dist., Ohio; De Leon Southerland, Wilmington, 6th Dist., North Carolina; William P. Simmons, Richmond, 8th Dist., Kentucky; Frank W. Howard (alt.), 256 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, 2d Dist., Pennsylvania; Omar F. Telford, Salem, 21st Dist., Illinois; Gad Morgan, Poughkeepsie, 18th Dist., New York; Gny L. Nelson (alt.), Poughkeepsie, 18th Dist., New York.

Lieut. Lewis Nixon, formerly Naval Constructor of the United States Navy, and designer of several of the new battle ships and other vessels, will deliver an illustrated lecture on the subject of the rebuilding of our navy, under the auspices of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle, N. Y., in the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel, Park avenue and Fortieth street, Saturday evening, May 9, 1896, at 8 o'clock. Members of the club and their friends, officers of the Army and Navy, officers and members of the Naval Militia, and officers and members of the New York, Atlantic, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, Riverside, Columbia, New Rochelle, Stamford, Knickerbocker, Huguenot, Sea Cliff, Douglaston, Huntington, Brooklyn and Jersey City Yacht Clubs are cordially invited to attend.



Maj. Curtis E. Price, on leave from Fort Sill, is at Towson, Md.

Lieut. A. M. Raphael, U. S. A., is located at No. 7 Zavala street, Aguas Calientes, Mex.

Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art., has left San Francisco for the East on a six weeks' leave.

In Canada's latest Cabinet Lieut. Col. D. Tisdale succeeds the Hon. Mr. Desjardins as Minister of Militia.

Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., on recruiting duty at Buffalo, N. Y., left that city this week on a fortnight's leave.

Col. H. B. Bristol, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bristol, are recent guests at the Stoneman House, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

Capt. John P. Walker, U. S. A., who is living quietly in Washington, D. C., reached his fifty-sixth birthday on May 6.

Capt. H. L. Rucker, 9th Cav., of Fort Robinson, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf., on leave for the benefit of his health, is a recent guest at The Albion, St. Paul, Minn.

Chaplain J. B. McCreery, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCreery, of Fort McIntosh, are visiting relatives at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. W. B. Pease, U. S. A., makes his headquarters at the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first street, New York City.

Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav., has rejoined with his troop at Fort Clark, from a practice march to and from Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Lieut. F. C. Marshall, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Marshall, of Fort Yates, are recent visitors to relatives at Fort Snelling, on a few weeks' vacation.

Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., now on leave at Hamilton, Bermuda, is expected to rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks about the middle of June.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., who went to Europe in October last on a long leave to make a bicycling tour, has rejoined for duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The engagement of Miss Aileen R. Hennicke, of Brooklyn, to Asst. Engr. G. W. Danforth, U. S. N., of the cruiser New York, now stationed at Fort Monroe, is announced.

Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., on sick leave for some months past from Fort Monroe, is still at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where the climate agrees with him and his health is improving.

Lieut. Henry McCrea has reported for duty on board the Fern. This officer has just been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. His friends wish him a pleasant cruise.

The retirement of Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., has caused the following infantry promotions: Lieut. Col. William J. Lyster, 21st, to Colonel; Maj. Chambers McKibben, 25th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d, to Major, and Lieut. F. B. Jones, 22d, to Captain.

While we are not favorable to the term of "instructor," as applied to army officers on duty with State troops, says the Ohio "Guardian," we frankly admit that Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., approaches this designation as closely as any representative of the Army who has yet been, or who in all probability will be, sent among us.

Bigelow Watts, the twelve-year-old son of Lieut. William Watts, U. S. N., retired, residing at Morristown, N. J., attempted to climb into a wagon May 2 to get a ride. His foot caught in one of the wheels, and he was carried around by the wheel. His foot sustained a compound fracture, and was so badly broken and crushed that amputation became necessary.

Rear Adm. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has lost the services of one of his brightest junior assistants, Ensign Harrison A. Bispham, who has been ordered to duty on board the Fern. Ensign Bispham has been attached to the bureau since 1893. He has received warm commendations for his attention and performance to duty, and his superior officers regret his departure.

The "Gen. Miles Testimonial Association," composed of patriotic New England women of New York, etc., are working energetically to raise funds for the testimonial which will be in the form of a house and lot in Washington, D. C. The house is to be built in the Colonial style, and furnished. Mrs. Helen Joslin Tansley, of 28 West Forty-third street, New York City, is the treasurer of the association.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., just retired from active service at his own request, has a most excellent record dating from April 17, 1861, when he went to the front as Sergeant of Co. F, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. M. In May, 1861, he was appointed Captain of the 5th N. Y. Inf.; in the following August, Captain of the 12th U. S. Inf.; in 1862 Lieutenant Colonel of the 150th N. Y. Inf., and in 1865 Colonel of the 119th U. S. Col. Inf. He received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular Army for gallantry at Resaca, Ga., and the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallantry during the war generally. He has taken a residence at Hart Park, Livingston, Staten Island, N. Y.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says, in speaking of English chaplains: "Difficult as his position may be, yet his opportunities are great. All possible facilities are at his command, and his influences for good enormous. He has his parish, so to speak, in a ring fence, composed of persons of more than the average intellect, and all ready to listen to him, because he holds her Majesty's commission, and because he thoroughly knows them, and is known of them. As in time of peace the chaplain is the soldier's friend, his comforter and his adviser, so in time of war often he is called on to show his manhood in peril and critical situations, and the records show that when this has happened chaplains have ever shown examples of courage, coolness and self-devotion worthy of their sacred profession and high calling."

The date of the wedding of Miss Letitia Scott to Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, C. E., at present on duty at West Point, has not, says a Washington society correspondent, been settled, but it may be arranged for July. Lieut. Bromwell, now stationed at West Point, has been detailed as military attaché to the legation at Brussels. The wedding will immediately precede his going abroad, and it is uncertain just yet whether it will be in July or September. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the mother of the fair bride-elect, is a sister of Mrs. Stevenson. She is a widow, with considerable fortune, and lives in one of the handsome residences of the West End. The wedding, if it takes place in July, will be solemnized at the family residence here. Mr. Ewing, the United States Minister in Brussels, is a relative of the bride, so that the contemplated detail of Lieut. Bromwell is a pleasant arrangement all around.

Capt. J. E. Irish, U. S. A., has left Fort Meade, S. D., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Niagara, is visiting at Germantown, Pa.

Col. J. W. Scully, Depot Q. M. at New Orleans, left that city this week on a short visit to Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., last week en route to Fort Riley from leave.

Lieut. J. M. Califf and B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., rejoined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week from a pleasant trip to New Orleans.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the marriage of Helen Dauvray, the well-known actress, to Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, U. S. N.

Capt. J. M. Hoag, U. S. A., retired in 1870 for loss of left arm in battle, reached his fifty-third birthday on May 5. He is residing at Maquoketa, Ia.

Maj. Frank G. Smith, 2d Art., on detached service with the Chickamauga National Park Commission, is residing at 1512 R street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., lately on leave at Providence, R. I., and Glenwood, N. J., is not expected to rejoin his regiment at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., until early in July.

The sole survivor of the massacre of the Alamo was a Spanish woman who is reported to be still living and upwards of one hundred years of age. It was in her arms that Col. Bowie died.

Col. Alexander Bliss, who served during the war as an Assistant Quartermaster, and received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, died April 30 in Washington, D. C.

A dispatch from Glenham, N. Y., of April 30 reports the illness of Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., from blood poisoning, contracted while attending some improvements about his residence.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., was retired on Friday, May 1, on his own application under the thirty years' service clause. Many promotions will result from his retirement.

Lieut. H. G. Lyons, 17th Inf., returned to Columbus Barracks this week from a trip to various points in Ohio, to endeavor to secure a suitable rifle range for the post within reasonable distance.

Mrs. Everett, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., executive officer of the U. S. S. Cincinnati, arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., April 27, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. H. Hackett.

On Tuesday next, May 12, Bvt. Lieut. Col. James Powell, Capt. U. S. A., residing at 1000 Main street, Peoria, Ill., will reach his sixty-fourth birthday and pass from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

The West Point whist team, consisting of Dr. Murdock and Lieuts. Holbrook, Davis and Bethel, recently defeated the team of the Amrita Club at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by a score of thirteen tricks or twenty-six points.

Colonels are in luck in New York City of late. Col. F. D. Grant has been reappointed a police commissioner for the full term of six years, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger has been reappointed a park commissioner for six years.

Lieut. Clinton K. Curtis, U. S. N., was married April 30 at Norfolk, Va., to Miss Louise Hamilton Curtis, daughter of Dr. R. S. Perkins. The Rev. B. D. Tucker officiated. The married couple came to New York. Lieut. Curtis being at present on duty with the monitor Terror at the New York Navy Yard.

During a collision between the steamers On Wo and Neu-chang off Woo Sung, China, April 30, in which the On Wo sank at once, some 300 Chinese were drowned. Boats from the U. S. S. Olympia, Boston, Yorktown, and Detroit, were promptly sent to the assistance of the sinking vessel, and succeeded in saving many lives.

Col. C. C. Byrne and Maj. C. L. Heizmann, of the Med. Dept. U. S. A., will leave their respective stations—Governors Island and Fort Adams—for Philadelphia, early next week to attend with Capt. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., as delegates to the annual meeting of the Association of the Military Surgeons of the United States, May 12 to 14.

The United Service Club, New York, at its annual election filled vacancies in its Board of Governors by electing to serve two years until May, 1898, Capt. and Asst. Surg. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A.; to serve three years until May, 1899, Maj. Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Paymr. W. H. H. Williams, late U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. E. H. Ripley, U. S. Vol.; Capt. David Wilson, N. G. N. Y.; Paymr. C. H. Hammett, late U. S. N.

Referring to the fact that Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st U. S. Art., cannot be spared this year from his regiment, to attend the camps of the Massachusetts Militia, the Boston Herald says: "Lieut. Col. Miller, U. S. A., will be greatly missed. During his numerous tours of duty with the militia he was ever ready to impart all possible information in his power, and proved himself a practical and powerful friend of the M. V. M."

A Washington correspondent writes: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richardson Clover, who have taken the Charlotte Cushman villa at Newport for the summer, gave a tea Tuesday in the honor of the brother of the former, the Rev. George M. Clover, and his bride, who were recently married at Louisville, Ky. Resident and diplomatic society were well represented in the gathering of friends, thronging the rooms of the Clover mansion, which is among the most artistic of the West End.

President Cleveland and members of his Cabinet except Secretary Hoke Smith were at Arlington on May 2 to see the body of Gen. W. Q. Gresham buried in the National Cemetery. A detachment of cavalry from Fort Myer bore the coffin from the hearse to the grave, which had been dug a little to the right of the grave of Gen. Sheridan. A group of trees make a canopy over the spot, which is near the carriage road. When the coffin had been lowered to its place a bugler sounded "taps," and the friends who had assembled to pay respect to the memory of the deceased departed. Gen. Gresham's grave adds to the number that is gradually dotting the brow of the hill in front of the Arlington House.

Mr. Charles De L. Hine, who resigned from the Army in August, 1895, to learn the railroad business, and started out as a brakeman, has recently been appointed yard master at Anderson, Ind. The "Herald" of that place, referring to Mr. Hine's remarkable perseverance, says: "In fact, he can be found on duty about seventeen hours each day, and everlastingly at it. Since he took control of the yards here, cars and trains are hurried through at a great pace, and the colored boy who said: 'Lawd, in handling trains, he the soonest man on the road,' didn't miss it far. In Anderson, he has under him twenty-five men, and his military discipline and care for detail is manifest from one end of the yards to the other. Mr. Hine's name is spelled without the plural 's,' for as some say, he is a singular as well as a single man."

Maj. W. F. Edgar, U. S. A., is located at 514 Washington street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Comy. Sergt. John Lutz, U. S. A., retired, has, we note, been appointed an Alderman of Sturgis, S. D.

Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., on duty at West Point, N. Y., is now the Senior 2d Lieutenant of Infantry.

Capt. G. F. Foote, U. S. A., located at Zellwood, Fla., is a recent visitor to the Soldiers' Home at Fort Leavenworth.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw left Fort Snelling, Minn., May 2, for Worcester, Mass., on a month's vacation.

The address of Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., will after May 10 be 1359 Columbus avenue, Columbus Heights, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., was expected to leave Fort Duchesne, Utah, this week for the East shortly to go abroad to spend the summer.

Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., who recently returned from Florida, is located at the Park Avenue Hotel. He is still somewhat of an invalid.

Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., recently appointed from the 1st Inf., is preparing to leave the Pacific Coast to join his regiment at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.

Asst. Surg. W. F. Lippitt, Jr., M. W. Ireland, R. Brooke and G. M. Wells, U. S. A., appointed May 4, 1891, attained the rank of Captain May 4, 1896.

Lieut. M. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., was called from Fort Thomas, Ky., this week to Constantine, Mich., where his father, Mr. C. J. Bandholtz, died May 2.

The retirement of Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surg., promotes Capt. S. Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., to Major, and Surgeon. He joined the Army as an Assistant Surgeon in 1877.

Secretary of War Lamont and a party of friends went to Thirty-one Mile Lake, Gatineau Valley, Canada, for a little fishing. It is a famous fishing district leased by a prominent club in Ottawa.

Referring to the travels of Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., in search of a suitable rifle range for Columbus Barracks, the "Kansas City Times" suggestively asks, "Why not supply Lieut. Lyon with a range finder?"

Officers of the United States Navy in San Francisco, Cal., on April 27 were Comdr. C. E. Clark and Lieut. D. M. Addison at the Palace Hotel, and Chief Engr. R. Inch and Asst. Naval Constr. E. Snow at the Occidental.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Miller, 11th U. S. Inf., are happy in the possession of a bouncing baby boy, which was born to Mrs. Miller at Fort Apache, Ariz., on April 23. Their friends will be pleased to learn the mother and child are doing well.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and the other members of the New York State Gettysburg Battlefield Commission have located the site for the statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum on Stevens Knoll, which is the elevation just west of Culp's Hill.

Lieuts. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., and H. A. White, 6th Cav., have reported to Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., at the War Department, for special duties connected with the unveiling of the statue of the late Maj. Gen. Hancock in Washington, D. C., on May 12.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., the senior of his grade, and the first to be promoted to a Captaincy, is one of the self-made men in the Army. He is a Leavenworth boy, and his friends will be pleased to learn of his rapid advancement.—Kansas City Times.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York are Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, Park avenue; Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Amsterdam; Gunner J. M. Ballard, The Sinclair; Naval Cadet Frank Lyons, Lieut. W. C. Strong, Sturtevant House; Ensign H. H. Whitesley, Hoffman.

The retirement of Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf., on May 23, will promote Lieut. Col. D. D. Van Valzah, 24th, to Colonel; Major E. H. Liscum, 22d, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. M. Horne, 17th, to Major; 1st Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, 17th, to Captain, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, 23d, to 1st Lieutenant.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: "The officers and ladies of the 17th Infantry, gave one of their delightful hops in the post hall Friday. The regimental band was in attendance and discoursed entrancing music. The engagement has been announced of Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th Inf., and Miss Abbie Harris Greene, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles H. Greene, retired, formerly of the 17th Inf., and residing at 12 College place, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 19th Inf., was recently presented with a handsome sword by the cadets of the Florida Agricultural College at Lake City, Fla., where he is on duty, as a token of their respect and esteem. The "Lake City Reporter" says: "Lieut. Smoke's response was appropriate and a beautiful illustration of the struggle between the modesty of noble character, which shrinks from the effort to put sacred emotions of the heart in words, and that impelling desire to say something which shall suggest the heartfelt appreciation."

The officers nominated for the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion for the ensuing year are: Commander, Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; senior vice, Bvt. Maj. Henry G. Hicks, U. S. V.; junior vice, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Reese M. Newport; recorder, Maj. George Q. White, U. S. A.; retired; registrar, Gen. E. M. Pope; treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer; chancellor, Col. M. V. Sheridan, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A.; chaplain, Gen. Robert N. Adams, D. D.; council, Lieut. H. G. Coykendall, Col. John H. Page, 3d U. S. Inf., Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, Capt. George W. Schuman and Mr. Alfred B. Sibley.

A Washington dispatch states that Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., on militia duty at Raleigh, N. C., is to accompany Consul Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to Cuba. They are warm personal friends, and the President has agreed to his going. The dispatch says Maj. Hayes will not have any official relations with the consulate, but will be in Cuba simply as an army officer on leave. He will, however, give Consul Gen. Lee the benefit of his advice and assistance, and his long experience in the Army, most of it on the plains, will be of great service to the Consul General in forming an intelligent idea of the military situation in the island.

A Kersville, Tex., dispatch says there was a sound of revelry April 27 and Hotel St. Charles was the scene of a merry and informal gathering tendered the officers, who with their troops were encamped for a few days on their practice march from Fort Sam Houston, by Messrs. A. C. and L. A. Schreiner and H. Partee of this place. In the parlor a battle royal was waged over the eleven points of progressive euchre by gallant soldier and civilian alike, ably assisted by the ladies. Among those of the party were Lieut. Col. Whitside, Dr. Kendall, Capt. Forbush, Lieuts. Davis, Cornish, Adair, Goldman, Haines, Mauldin, Craig, Parker and Cusack.



## NAVAL MILITIA CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States was held on the U. S. S. Dale, at Baltimore, on May 1 and 2, ten States being represented, viz., Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Michigan, Georgia, North Carolina and New York.

At the opening of the session Asst. Secretary of the Navy McAdoo made a speech in which he said in part:

## Speech of Asst. Secretary McAdoo.

This coming together of the Naval Militia officers throughout the United States is undoubtedly one of the very best movements to strengthen the organization and render practical its efforts. It has always been a source of regret to me that the distance has prevented the organizations on the Pacific coast and in the central Lake regions from participating in these gatherings. I hope that next year every Naval Militia organization in the United States will have a representative at this meeting. An exchange of views and a comparison of common experience will undoubtedly be eminently beneficial. I am very proud of the fact that I had the honor to suggest these gatherings, because I saw in them infinite good for you and for the country. You have had to overcome a great many obstacles and I am glad to say that so far as the Navy Department is concerned you have never met under more favorable conditions. Those of us who have had official connection with the organization, whether locally or nationally, know that to bring about the present state of affairs required a great deal of labor and good judgment. Nothing could have been easier than to wreck this movement, owing, as it does, a dual allegiance both to the State and to the nation, powers often jealous of each other and sometimes not thoroughly comprehending the differences in their situation, and a Naval Militia organization placed between an unfriendly or indifferent Governor and an unfriendly or indifferent Secretary of the Navy could not long survive, and without the support of the State Legislatures and the Congress of the United States it would be hopeless to expect any results from it. I am glad to say that in most of the States the authorities have shown an intelligent appreciation and friendly disposition towards the movement, and we certainly cannot complain of the Congress of the United States, which as yet has not refused in any instance to meet the wishes of the Department in this respect. The country, too, is coming to understand not only the capacity but the limitations of the Naval Militia. Every year, by natural and easy methods, the organization is getting into its proper sphere, both with relation to the militia of the States and the Navy of the United States. We may therefore depend upon the Naval Militia and upon a Naval Reserve, if one can be created. I am inclined to think now that there is much in the two organizations, and that in some States both the Naval Reserve and the National Militia could exist harmoniously, and in other States, where they do not wish to assume any local burdens, the Naval Reserve pure and simple would be the best.

During the war of 1812 Mr. Madison, in his message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1813, called striking attention to the necessity of strengthening the militia as the result of one year's experience in that war, and he went on to say that among the greatest blessings of that conflict was the vast development of the national feeling. He said:

"And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war, yet these will never be regarded as the greatest of evils by the friends of liberty and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degraded condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplates the magnitude and feels the value of that glorious event will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people."

"By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and distributing warlike preparations, applicable to future use, by evincing the zeal and valor with which they will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne, a greater respect for our rights and a longer duration of our future peace are promised than could be expected without these proofs of the national character and resources."

"The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in its early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom, and that the union of these States, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test."

We all know what the citizen sailors achieved in that war in the face of bitter, malicious and relentless opposition in our own country. Those young men who then entered the naval service did so under the most discouraging circumstances. A portion of the great wealth of the country were opposed to the war, as was the Tory element, who had never become reconciled to the separation from England, and whose day dream was a Pro-Anglican-American alliance, offensive and defensive, and that the United States should always be weak in a military sense, so as to be substantially a colorless colonial dependency of Great Britain. It is scarcely to be conceived how deep was the bitterness entertained by these people toward the patriotic and vigorous nationality of their fellow citizens. The sneers of the drawing-room, the unpatriotic utterances of the pulpit and the derision of the stock exchange were the tributes which these classes paid to the valor which irradiated the heavens with the glories of the Constitution and United States on the ocean and the Perrys and Macdonoughs on the lakes. Happily for us, the brave and true Americans of those days, undeterred by the carplings of the disloyal, their vile innuendoes and open attacks, persevered in the glorious struggle and made the United States in truth and in fact one of the great nations of the earth and laid the foundations of its future naval power. I have no reason to doubt that if any occasion arose in the future the young men of America would be worthy of their fathers.

The wonderful growth of this movement, extending as it now does geographically on both oceans, the gulf and along the entire lake region from the lower waters of the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes of the center, is a complete answer to that pessimism which so loudly decants on the decadence of patriotism, and refutes the wail of those who would beget the millennium by the sound of rhetoric, and who seem to wonder that man should wish to act when they have the privilege of listening or sleeping to the rhythmic flow of endless language.

The fine military spirit which this organization has evoked from the training which makes a young man a better man and citizen, teaches him discipline and self-restraint, subordination and patience and simple obedience to authority, gives him an erect and manly carriage,

cultivates the qualities of courage and self-respect, imparts to him a touch of that fine swing which belongs to a citizen of such a country as this, fits him for any supreme crisis in the nation's history to act a man's part, to do a soldier's duty. Instead of being a great national evil it is a great national blessing.

I hope the time is soon coming when every boy in our public and private schools will have military training. I hear a complaint in some quarters that our histories have too many accounts of battles. I should distrust any healthy, well-organized boy who would not rather read an account of a battle than a milkop essay of some long-winded prosy egotist exploiting his views about nothing. The splendid growth of this desire for military training among the young men of the republic is one of the healthiest signs of the times. It is lifting us above the materialism which threatens to engulf the country. It is getting us out of the idea that this nation is simply a huge boarding house or a caravanserai where one's ambition is to get three meals a day, grub like a mole for so many dollars, become agnostic and cynical, stifle all national feelings, sneer at all national aspirations, deride all patriotism, jeer at the flag, and be content to sit like a ragged beggarman on the doorsteps of other rich nations and swell our stomachs with the leavings of other kitchens and thank God that we have no pride that prevents us from receiving occasional kicks and indignities from our best customers and patrons.

The young men of America will not have this. They are not hunting for war and they would be the first to oppose an unjust one, but they believe that this country has a great future and a distinct individuality, and a mission of its own—that it has rights to be defended, policies to be carried out, citizens to be protected, commerce to be extended, and a destiny to be fulfilled, and in this great drama they are going to play a man's part with sound heads, warm hearts and good right arms. If any one quarrels with them it will be their fault, and if any one insists on quarreling with them it will be the worse for them. They are neither braggarts nor bullies, swashbucklers nor fire-eaters, and they are not afraid of being called names at home any more than they would be to be shot at abroad. I see them all over this great country to-day, and what a grand army they are, organizing, equipping, drilling, struggling, hoping, full of enthusiasm, manly, intelligent and self-respecting. Thousands of them to-day, millions if you want them to-morrow. Very practical young men they are, too, who see life full of possibilities, and have no time to waste on mere speculative theories. The young men of America will continue to act as well as think, and with them, by them and through them this hemisphere, from the Polar Sea to the Straits of Magellan, is to be and ever will be dedicated to human liberty.

A large part of the session of May 1 was taken up by discussions of reports. A report presented by W. Butler Duncan, of New York, giving plans for an engineer's division as an entirety, was adopted with amendments providing for an Assistant Paymaster in addition to a Paymaster's Yeoman, and stating that while the meeting approved of the development of an engineer's division, it did not believe that its experience was sufficient to undertake to recommend a form for its organization at the present time. Comdr. Emerson, of the Maryland battalion, presented Capt. J. W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, the presiding officer, with a gavel for the association, on behalf of the Maryland Battalion. It is made of a part of the timbers of the old ship Dale.

In opening the regular proceedings, Capt. Weeks said that the records showed that there had been in the past year an increase in the naval reserve forces of 472 men—about 16 per cent. The treasurer's report showed that \$240.74 of the \$500 appropriated for expenses at the last meeting had been expended. To cover the expenses of the organization the Secretary of the Navy has prepared figures for a pro rata assessment representing 28 cents for each man. The report of the committee on signaling, surveying and boat and map reconnaissance as prepared by Dr. Edwin Geer, Lieut. Comdr. of the Maryland Battalion, and Lieut. W. H. Stayton, of New York, was unanimously adopted. The report said in part: "The Naval Militia must lead the way in perfecting this branch of the service, because for coast defense and the defense of the inland cities and towns it is necessary to have correct maps and data, and the Navy of the United States is always occupied with other important matters, such as foreign relations, and the Army of the country is entirely too small to look after and have charge of such matters." The report advocated the thorough equipping and instruction of cutter crews for this line of work and their continuous training.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., who is in charge of the Naval Militia Department at Washington, who was present, stated among other things that the Naval Appropriation bill before Congress appropriates \$50,000 for the Naval Militia, just twice as much as formerly, but it can only be utilized in arms and equipments. The Senate has amended the bill so as to apply the money to signaling outfits and the fitting out of pulling boats for the very purpose outlined in the report of the committee on signaling and surveying. He said also that there was every prospect of the bill passing Congress, and that half of the money will be available by July 1, and in such equipment as they may need. Lieut. Niblack also referred to the Torpedo School and War College at Newport, the privileges of which the Navy Department has granted to the officers of States having Naval Militias. The course at the torpedo station will be fourteen days. Already, he said, twenty applications have been received, seven of which come from the West. In the evening the visiting officers were entertained at the home of Comdr. Emerson. A reception being held it was largely attended by officers of the National Guard in Baltimore, as well as the Navy Militia. On the morning of May 2, after a brief session, the delegates were taken on Comdr. Emerson's steam yacht to Annapolis for a visit. The party were met at the academy wharf by a committee of Navy officers, consisting of Lieut. A. McCrackin, Lieut. J. M. Elliott and Ensign E. Mole, Jr., who escorted the visitors over the grounds and showed them the different points of interest. The visitors also witnessed an artillery drill by a battalion of cadets. While being conveyed to and from the Navy Academy on the yacht the convention transacted considerable business. Boston was selected as the next meeting-place, and the meeting will be held in the latter part of May, 1897. New officers were elected as follows: Commander, Isaac E. Emerson, of Maryland, president; Lieut. Farnham Yardley, of Orange, N. J., secretary; Lieut. Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, Mich., treasurer. The question as to uniforms finally resulted in a decision that the uniforms of the men should conform as closely as possible with those of the United States Navy. On the caps will appear the State emblem, the name of the ship and the letters "U. S." There was considerable discussion as to the uniforms for commissioned officers, and it was the opinion of the majority that while the uniform of the Naval Militia should be very much like that worn by United States officers, there should be some pronounced distinguishing mark. It was decided to adopt the service blouse of the Navy, but that the braid on the sleeves should be different from that of the Navy blouse. It

was also decided that the insignia of rank should be on the collar and sleeves, and the coat of arms of the State on the collar. It was decided that Paymasters should have assistants.

The question as to whether the Engineer and other Departments should be attached to headquarters was laid over for another year. The following committees were appointed: Uniforms—Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Wilkes, of Michigan; Lieut. Comdr. Washington Irving, of New Jersey; Lieuts. William B. Ewing, of Pennsylvania; W. H. Stayton, of New Jersey; H. N. Sweet, of Massachusetts; D. M. Goodrich, of Connecticut, and J. W. Hall, Jr., of Maryland. Civic Organization of Battalions—Capt. John W. Weeks, of Mississippi; Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Kent, of New York; Lieut. W. H. Stayton, of New York. Specialty—Comdr. F. S. Brown, of Pennsylvania; Lieut. Comdr. George Morton, of North Carolina; Chief Engr. A. B. Fry, of Massachusetts; Ensign J. T. Mauran, of Rhode Island; Lieut. F. D. Aiken, of Georgia. Federal Relations—Capt. J. W. Miller, of New York; Capt. J. W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; Capt. W. H. Jacques, of New Jersey; Comdr. E. V. Reynolds, of Connecticut; Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Pinckney, of South Carolina. Relation of Militia to State—Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Denny, of Massachusetts; Lieuts. C. K. Bolles, of Pennsylvania; S. Dana Green, of New York; R. L. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; E. N. Walbridge, of New York. Organization—Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Buckland, of Connecticut; Lieuts. W. B. Duncan and E. C. Weeks, of New York.

## NAVAL DRY DOCKS.

In a report to the Navy Department Comdr. John C. Morong, commandant of the Puget Sound Station, states that the Monterey entered the new dry dock under her own steam, and was successfully located in the upper portion of the dock. The water was pumped out and a close inspection of the structure was made, not only by the commandant, but by the board which was ordered to conduct the test of the dock.

After remaining in the upper end of the dock several days, the Monterey was floated to the lower end and the water was again pumped out. This operation was performed on Tuesday, and telegrams received at the Department announce its entire success.

Private reports which have reached the Navy Department from Seattle say that the board has found defects of some importance in the structure. It is said that many springs have been drained and tapped into the structure to relieve the hydrostatic pressure, and the flow is in the neighborhood of 25,000 gallons per hour, which necessitates constant pumping. Instead of the 110,000 gallons expected per minute, it is said that the pumps have only 98,000 gallons capacity. Navy Department officials believe that if these faults exist they can be quickly remedied, and that the navy will have a dock which can take in vessels of thirty feet draft, if necessary.

It is the expectation that the dock under construction at New York will be completed this summer. The contractors recently set June as the date for the completion of the work, but it is thought that this date is a little early. This dock will accommodate vessels of draft 28 feet and less. In the case of the battleships it will be used instead of the Port Royal structure, discouraging reports from which have been received at the Department. These reports relate to the depth of water received over the sill, and are very unsatisfactory, in spite of Comdr. Rockwell's optimistic statements.

## THE CASE OF P. A. PAYMR. WEBSTER.

G. C. M. O. 33, March 26, 1896, Navy Department, announces the proceedings of a G. C. M. convened Feb. 21, 1896, on board the U. S. S. Charleston, at Nagasaki, Japan, and of which Capt. John J. Read, U. S. N., was president, and Capt. William P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, for the trial of P. A. Paymr. Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N.

Charge I.—"Persistent delinquency in the rendition of accounts, in violation of section 12 of the act of June 30, 1895." Charge II.—"Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy." Charge III.—"Treating his superior officer with contempt, while in the execution of his office." Plea "Guilty" to the specifications and charges I. and II. Finding—Charges I and II, Guilty. Charge III: The specification, "Plea in bar of trial sustained." Of the charge, "Not guilty." Sentence, "To be confined on board the United States ship Yorktown for the period of three months, and to be reprimanded in general orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the station."

II.—In promulgating his action in the case of P. A. Paymr. Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N., Rear Adml. Frederick V. McNair, who convened the court, commented as follows: "From an examination of the record in the foregoing case of P. A. Paymr. Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N., the Commander-in-Chief is of the opinion that the plea in bar of trial, entered by the accused to the third charge and the specification thereof, was admitted as valid upon insufficient grounds. Moreover, the court failed, after sustaining the plea, to forward an extract of the proceedings to the convening authority for his information, as required by article 1828, paragraph 2, Navy Regulations, an omission which casts grave doubts upon the legality of all actions thereafter taken by the court. Minor informalities also occur, in that the record does not show that the statement of the accused was submitted for the inspection of the court before being read, as required by article 1,841, paragraph 2, Navy Regulations, and that the court does not expressly acquit or convict the accused of the third charge, as required by article 1,850, Navy Regulations."

"The accused has been found guilty, by his own admission, of persistent violation of a law of Congress during a continuous period of a year and a half, and, for a somewhat longer time, of a continuous violation of a lawful regulation of the Secretary of the Navy; and the court has sentenced him to be confined on board his vessel for three months, and to be reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief. From the very nature of the duties of a pay officer the execution of the first clause of the sentence is impracticable, and as an admonition from the Navy Department was of no avail in correcting the course of conduct of P. A. Paymr. Webster, there is no reason to believe that a reprimand administered by the Commander-in-Chief would be efficacious. The responsibility of every officer or agent of the United States who, having received public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, fails to render his accounts for the same, as provided by law, is laid down in section 5,491 of the Revised Statutes."

"The errors in the proceedings being irreparable, and the sentence entirely inadequate, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of P. A. Paymr. Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N., are disapproved, and he is released from arrest and restored to duty."

W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOB, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 4, Dept. Columbia, April 27, 1896.

As the contemplated regulations for small arms firing to be used by infantry organizations during the practice season of the present year have not yet been received, and as troops of cavalry are still without the new arm, the target practice directed in Department G. O. 2, of Feb. 15 last, to take place in the month of May, will be postponed to a later date, to be hereafter announced. During that month cavalry troops will take up and complete their revolver practice, which will be conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in the present "Small Arms Firing Regulations" as modified in G. O. 143, of 1890, from the Headquarters of the Army.

Should post commanders desire it, infantry companies may continue the gallery practice, and the time not thus consumed, and heretofore intended for range firing, will be devoted to tactical instruction or to calisthenic or gymnastic exercises as post commanders may direct.

By command of Brig. Gen. Otis. Geo. S. Wilson, A. A. G.

Circular 3, Dept. Mo., April 30, 1896.

The attention of post commanders is called to the necessity of enforcing constant vigilance on the part of officers and enlisted men having in charge public tableware and kitchen utensils in use of messes in order to prevent such property from being lost or stolen. They will see that such systems of inventory and accountability are instituted and observed as will guard against such deficiencies or fix responsibility when they occur. Reports of Boards of Survey held in cases of such deficiencies must show a compliance with the requirements of par. 710, of the Regulations.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt. M. Barber, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 2, 1896.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"War Department, Washington, May 1, 1896.

"The President of the United States having, under date of April 30, 1896, rescinded and revoked his order of April 1, 1895, which directed that the military reservation of Fort Townsend, Wash., be transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), and having directed that the said reservation be again set apart for the use of the post of Fort Townsend and transferred and turned over to this Department for occupation, the order from this Department of June 28, 1895 (published in General Orders, No. 40, June 29, 1895, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office), is hereby rescinded.

"DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War."

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

Circular, 6, A. G. O. H. Q. A., May 2, 1896.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Lamps for Hospital Stewards, Veterinary Surgeons and Chief Musicians.—Hospital Stewards, Veterinary Surgeons and Chief Musicians will each be provided, by the Quartermaster's Department, with a lamp with a single burner, the same as is now provided for members of the non-commissioned staff under paragraph 1,013 of the Regulations.—(Decision Sec. War, April 7, '96—32791 A. G. O., '96.)

2. General Service Recruiting Officers at Posts, A. R. 854.—During any temporary absence of the regular recruiting officer at a post an officer of the garrison should be designated by the post commander to perform the duties of the recruiting officer and to render the necessary reports and returns without delay. See par. 4, (a) and (c), Circular, No. 3, A. G. O., Nov. 12, 1895.—(General decision, April 9, '96—35421 A. G. O., '96.)

Extra Duty Under A. R. 164.—The term "increased compensation" refers to compensation from the United States and not from private parties, or the exchange. Enlisted men, therefore, employed in the post exchange will be reported on special duty.—(Decision Asst. Sec. War, April 28, '96—30295 A. G. O., '96.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 4, 1896.

Retirements recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1896: At his own request, having served over 30 years, section 1,243, Rev. Stat., Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., May 1, 1896. For disability incident to the service, section 1,251, Rev. Stat., Maj. Daniel G. Caldwell, Surg., May 2, 1896. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. George McC. Derby, C. E., will report by letter to the Secretary of State and to Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav., Commissioner of the United States on the International Boundary Commission, to make such surveys and reports, and to give such consultations and professional advice as the U. S. Commissioner may require in the consideration of questions pertaining to the use of the waters of the Rio Grande and the project of an international dam at El Paso. Capt. Derby will perform these duties in addition to those with which he is now charged. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Governors Island, N. Y., to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business. (H. Q. A., May 1.)

Leave for 20 days on surgeon's cert. is granted Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine. (S. O. 52, D. Tex., May 2.)

1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., will proceed at once to Fort Canby, Wash., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. William Stephenson, who will return to his proper station. (S. O. 70, D. C., April 28.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due April 30, 1896, in Dept. of Columbia: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paym., at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 70, D. C., April 28.)

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on May 1, 1896, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 70, D. C., April 28.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 71, D. Mo., May 1.)

Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as Attending Surgeon, in this city. (S. O. 70, D. Mo., April 30.)

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is detailed for temporary duty as attending surgeon in Chicago, retaining his station at Fort Sheridan. (S. O. 71, D. Mo., May 1.)

Ord. Sergt. Louis Dunsing (appointed May 1, 1896, from Sergt., Band 2d Cav.), now at Fort Wingate, N. M., will be sent to Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the firing and plotting of shots for the construction of range tables. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Maj. Daniel G. Caldwell, Surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. E. Eveleth Winslow from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. William T. Russell and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty with Co. E, Battn. of Engrs. 2d Lieut. James F. McIndoe from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Dan C. Kingman to Mobile, Ala., and report to Maj. William T. Russell for duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

The leave granted Maj. James M. Marshall, Q. M., is extended 15 days. (S. O. 71, D. C., April 29.)

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and, if found necessary, thence to Fitchburg, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and Plainfield, N. J., on public business pertaining to the procurement of machine tools. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Austin, Tex., and return, on public business, to inspect sites suitable for a target range for Fort Sam Houston. (S. O. 49, D. Tex., April 28.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for further duty as a member of the board of officers appointed by G. O. 1, c. a., and upon its completion will return to his station. (S. O. 104, D. E., May 5.)

"For the first time in 1896 the 3d Cav. at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.," says the Burlington "Free Press and Times," "turned out for dress parade Monday. The parade was received by Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., with 1st Lieut. J. W. Heard, Adjutant. The troops turned out in full force, and although it has been over six months since the last parade was held and many a youngster attended his first parade this day, yet it must be said to the credit of the 3d Cav. squadron that had they been having dress parades daily for the last five months they could not have shown up to better advantage than they did. The alignments were excellent, the distance between troops in passing in review would have done credit to any organization, and the saber exercises were such as astonished the many visitors from the city. The following officers attended with their respective troops: Troop C, Lieuts. A. L. Dade and F. M. Caldwell; Troop E, Capt. H. L. Ripley; Troop G, Capt. F. H. Hardie and Lieut. L. C. Andrews."

## 5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

1st Sergt. Henry Newman, of Troop A, 5th Cav., was placed upon the retired list April 21. Capt. J. A. Augur, of Troop A, in a troop order announcing the retirement of Sergt. Newman, says: "He has proved himself at all times a most excellent, faithful soldier and non-commissioned officer, and has had the respect and confidence of his own officers as well as of those elsewhere. He has always shown himself conscientious and fearless in the execution of his duties and has filled the office of 1st Sergeant in a most satisfactory manner. Such service requires more than passing notice, and I most cheerfully bear my testimony to such good service, so well done. I trust his example may induce others to follow in his footsteps and show their appreciation of a reward that comes to all who are faithful and deserving servants of a most generous government."

## 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALES H. CARLTON.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Adj. 8th Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 48, D. P., May 1.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Pvt. John H. Anderson, Troop A, 9th Cav., was on May 2 appointed Saddler-Sergeant, vice Dowd, discharged.

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

During the absence of Lieut. C. H. Hunter, 1st Art., on detached service, Lieut. M. F. Harmon will perform duties of Adjutant, recruiting officer and range officer and be in charge of gymnasium and post garden. (Fort Wadsworth, May 1.)

Lance Corp. C. T. Knapp, A, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. A. H. Merritt, 1st Art. (Davids Island, May 1.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Corp. W. L. Ford, G, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. F. E. Schroeder appointed Corporal.

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., will proceed to New York City to attend the National Electrical Exposition at such time between May 4 and 31, 1896, as his services can be spared from the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on official business pertaining to the electrical course of the school. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

2d Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th Art., will report for special duty to the A. G. O. about May 1. (Washington Barracks, April 26.)

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. A. M. Hunter. (Fort Monroe, April 30.)

Principal Musician H. W. Harriman, Band, 4th Art., will be granted furlough and discharge under G. O. 80. (S. O. 104, D. E., May 5.)

Corp. J. McDonald, I, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. L. Kollman, A, appointed Corporal.

In Bat. D, 4th Art., the following promotions have been made: Corps. Chas. Bartel and J. J. Blalock and Pvt. J. J. O'Keefe to Sergeant, and Privts. W. D. Long and C. E. Schmidt to Corporal.

## 1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., A. D. C., will accompany Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt to Bismarck, N. D., and such other points as may be required. (S. O. 70, D. M., April 30.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, Adj. 5th Inf., is appointed post recruiting officer. (Fort McPherson, April 30.)

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Sergt. Daniel Moore, A, 6th Inf., is appointed Color Sergeant of the regiment. (6th Inf., Fort Thomas, April 30.)

The funeral of Pvt. Kersey Walley, Co. C, 6th Inf., took place April 28.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, May 2.)

During the absence of Lieut. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., Lieut. M. R. Peterson will have charge of gymnastics and calisthenics. (Fort Thomas, May 3.)

## 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. H, of that regiment. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM J. LYSER.

Lieut. Col. Kline, 9th Inf., under date of May 2, 1896, publishes the following extract of a letter from Col. Bartlett for the information of the officers and enlisted men of the regiment:

"Hart Park, West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

"April 26, 1896.

"My Dear Col. Kline: As the date of my retirement from active service is at hand, I write to ask you to express to the officers and men of my regiment the deep regret I feel at severing the ties which, since 1890, have bound us together. I desire to thank all for the respect and good feeling they have always extended towards me, and for their cheerful obedience to every duty they were called upon to perform. These things are what, to a great extent, has made the regiment the finest I have ever seen, and made me proud to be its Colonel. Only duties I owe to others have made me take the step I have in asking for retirement. Wherever the 9th Inf. may be, or however placed, my best wishes and sincere regard for its welfare will follow it, and all connected with it. With great respect, believe me, sincerely yours, Chas. G. Bartlett, Col. 9th Inf."

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., having served more than 30 years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., May 1.)

Capt. A. Morton, 9th Inf., is assigned to command of 2d Battn., vice Capt. J. M. Lee, relieved. (Madison Barracks, May 1.)

Corp. F. McDermott, D, 9th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. E. Gorman appointed Corporal.

## 11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort DuChesne, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 36, D. Colo., April 27.)

1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary in the field. (S. O. 35, D. C., April 25.)

Lance Corp. James Dolan, Co. C, 11th Inf., was on May 1 promoted Corporal, vice Hollis, reduced.

Lance Corp. Geo. Herrman, Co. E, 11th Inf., was on April 26 promoted Corporal.

Leave for four months, to take effect about June 10, 1896, is granted Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotions and appointments were made on May 1 in the 12th Inf.: Co. A.—Corps. Frank Grunbler and Andrew E. Anderson promoted Sergeants. Lance Corp. Thomas F. O'Rourke, Pvt. Neal McMeneman and Herman G. Bohlen appointed Corporals. Co. D.—Pvt. Horace E. Sherman appointed Sergeant, vice Carson, reduced.

The following appointments were on May 2 made in the 12th Inf.: Lance Corp. Frederick G. Ehrlich, Co. B, to be Corporal, vice Erickson, reduced. Lance Corp. William R. Chase, Co. D, to be Corporal, vice Trotter, reduced.

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 102, D. E., May 2.)

Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., is designated to distribute pay for April. (Fort Niagara, May 1.)

Lance Corp. W. O. Allen, B, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days, is granted Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, April 29.)

Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th Inf., is relieved as assistant to officer in charge of prisoners and Lieut. A. G. McAleander is detailed in his stead. (Fort Columbus, May 1.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 102, D. E., May 2.)

Pvt. Henry Quackenbush, K, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

## 16 INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 35, D. C., April 25.)

Leave for 12 days, to take effect about May 4, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 36, D. Colo., April 27.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Sergt. John Thomas, E, 17th Inf., is relieved from special duty as clerk. (Columbus Barracks, April 28.)

Corp. J. M. Young, K, 17th Inf., is detailed Acting Recruiting Sergeant. (Columbus Barracks, May 1.)

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., 17th Inf., is assigned to special duty as officer in charge of public grounds, Columbus Barracks. (Columbus Barracks, May 2.)

The "Army Herald," published at Columbus Barracks, says: "Since the 17th U. S. Inf. took station at this garrison there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of citizens toward the soldiers. We are welcome everywhere. For this we are unspeakably thankful and will endeavor to retain that place we have gained in the esteem and affections of the public. It is a great pleasure to record the fact that the undesirable element is fast being eliminated from the Army and we feel that the time will soon dawn when the wearers of the blue will be recognized for their true worth and ability, and not be relegated, as heretofore, to social ostracism. We thank the citizens of Columbus for their kind expressions and manifestations of approval regarding our conduct as soldiers, since we have enjoyed the pleasure of social and friendly intercourse with the public in general."

## 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 18th Inf. (S. O. 50, D. T., April 29.)

## 19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about June 20, is granted Capt. Francis H. French, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

## 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Anton



Springer, Jr., 21st Inf., extended two days, is further extended seven days. (S. O. D. E., May 1.)  
The following promotion and appointment were on May 4 made in Co. D, 21st Inf.: To be Sergeant: Corp. Patrick Tutthill. To be Corporal: Lance Corp. Wesley R. Bagby, vice Tutthill, promoted.

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The following transfers in the 22d Inf. are made: 1st Lieut. Frank B. Jones from Co. H to K; 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Patten from Co. K to H. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

#### 23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., to take effect upon completion of his examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 50, D. T., April 29.)

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, to take effect in June, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 1.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d Inf. (S. O. 52, D. T., May 2.)

#### 24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Davids Island, April 29.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., April 29, 1896. Detail: Maj. James H. Gageby, 12th Inf.; Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 47, D. P., April 25.)

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 27, 1896. Detail: Capt. Fred. Wheeler, 4th Cav.; Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th Inf.; Capt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; Capt. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred. W. Sladen, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 14th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 67, D. C., April 24.)

At Fort Sherman, Idaho, April 27, 1896. Detail: Capt. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf.; Capt. Silas A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank R. Andrus, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. William Brooke, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 67, D. C., April 24.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., May 1, 1896. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; Capt. Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert Alexander, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Paine, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 36, D. Colo., April 27.)  
At Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 8, 1896. Detail: Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf.; Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf.; Capt. William L. Carpenter, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Lewis, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 104, D. E., May 5.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., May 11. Detail: Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg.; Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, John B. Guthrie, 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 2d Lieut. William Newman, William A. Sater, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Sample, 13th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 106, D. E., May 7.)

#### ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT FORT MONROE.

The batteries of the 4th Art. at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry, will hold their annual artillery practice and exercises for 1896 at Fort Monroe, Va., as follows: Batteries G and I, from Washington Barracks, and C, from Fort McHenry, will leave in time to arrive at Fort Monroe by June 2. Batteries A and M, from Washington Barracks, and D and L, from Fort McHenry, will leave in time to arrive at Fort Monroe by July 2. The senior officer of each battalion will command, and he will arrange to have the service of the pieces and target practice completed before proceeding to drill in mechanical maneuvers. The detachments from Washington Barracks will remain until June 29 and July 31, respectively. The detachments from Fort McHenry will return on the completion of their artillery target practice. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 1.)

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Commencing on May 4, and until further orders, artillery practical exercises at Fort Monroe, Va., were ordered taken up. The batteries not occupied in battery competition will have gallery practice. The following named officers will, until further orders, compose the Post Exchange Council: Capt. George C. Greenough, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art. Boat exercise will take place daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), under command of Sergt. Louis Hendricks, Bat. M, 3d Art., each battery commander selecting from those designated two men for each drill until all are well drilled.

#### ARMY BOARDS.

The board of officers appointed by G. O. 1, current series, will reassemble at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., May 11, for further consideration of the case of Pvt. John J. Boniface, Troop A, 6th Cav. (S. O. 104, D. E., May 5.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Hosp. Stew. John H. Grant, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Sergt. Michael Dougherty, Co. C, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 43.

Resolved, etc., that William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; George L. Beal, of Maine; and George W. Steele, of Indiana, be, and the same hereby are, appointed as members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the United States. William B. Franklin to succeed himself, his term of service expiring

April 21, 1896. Thomas J. Henderson to succeed John C. Black, his term of service expiring April 21, 1896. George L. Beal to succeed Francis Fessenden, his term of service expiring April 21, 1896. George W. Steele to succeed himself, his term of service expiring April 21, 1896. All to take effect April 21, 1896. Approved April 21, 1896.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

##### Infantry Arm.

MAY 6.—Lieut. Col. William John Lyster, 21st Inf., to be Colonel, May 1, 1896, vice Bartlett, 9th Inf., retired from active service.

Maj. Chambers McKibbin, 25th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, May 1, 1896, vice Lyster, 21st Inf., promoted.

Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf., to be Major, May 1, 1896, vice McKibbin, 25th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Frank Beall Jones, 22d Inf., to be Captain, May 1, 1896, vice Hooton, 22d Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Wilson Chase, 20th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 1, 1896, vice Jones, 22d Inf., promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

##### Corps of Engineers.

MAY 6.—1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, to be Captain.

1st Lieut. William Luther Sibert, to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Charles Patton Echols, to be 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. James Francis McIndoe, to be 1st Lieutenant.

##### Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. James Alexander Leyden, 4th Inf., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Percival Greene Lowe, 18th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. John Moore Sigworth, 10th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for three months, to take effect about June 1, is granted Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf. 1st Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, and will relieve 1st Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., who will join his company. The following officers will be relieved from duty at West Point Aug. 13: 1st Lieuts. Henry C. Newcomer, C. E.; Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept.; James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Cornelius De W. Willcox, 2d Art.; Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art.; John D. Barrette, 3d Art.; Chas. D. Palmer, 3d Art.; Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art.; Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art.; Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf.; William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf. Lieuts. Newcomer and Babbitt will report to the chiefs of their respective corps by letter. Lieut. Allen will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty there. The other regimental officers will join the troops, batteries or companies to which they respectively belong. 2d Lieut. William O. Johnson, 19th Inf., at his own request, will be relieved from duty at West Point Aug. 28 and will join his company. The following officers will report for duty at West Point Aug. 20: 1st Lieut. Chester Harding, C. E.; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Davis, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, 3d Art.; Jay E. Hoffer, 3d Art.; David M. King and Robert Honey, 4th Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 7.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. J. E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg. (Columbus Barracks, May 4.)

Ord. Sergt. William Greenhalgh, recently appointed from the 4th Art., arrived at Fort Caswell, N. C., for duty.

Hosp. Steward John H. Grant was retired from active service this week after over thirty years' faithful service. He enlisted in 1855, but was out of service at intervals, otherwise he would have had forty-one years' service.

Sergt. G. F. W. Miller and Corp. C. E. Bowen, O. D., having completed special duty, will return to Watervliet Arsenal. (Fort Columbus, May 6.)

Lance Corp. James Barrett, I, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. Thomas C. Jones, H, 4th Art., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Monroe, May 5.)

Leave for five days each is granted Lieuts. M. J. O'Brien and J. A. Gurney, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, May 3.)

Corp. P. Tutthill, D, 21st Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. R. Bagby appointed Corporal.

#### THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill which has passed the House increasing the pension of Bvt. Maj. Gen. of Vols. William Grose.

Senator Squire has offered amendments to the fortifications appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for the purchase of sites for fortifications from \$250,000 to \$500,000 and inserting in the bill a proviso that for the purpose of providing the fortifications and other defenses recommended by the Fortification Board for the ports named at which fortifications are most urgently needed, and, further, for the defense of Puget Sound and of such other ports as in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War may require permanent works of fortification, on and after the passage of this act additional contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to carry on continuously the systematic construction of fortifications and other sea-coast defenses, or said materials may be purchased and work may be done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate ten million dollars per annum, for seven years, commencing July 1, 1897.

Sec. 2. That said sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and under existing laws for the purpose of providing fortifications and other defenses for the ports aforesaid and the armament thereof, and the purchase of sites for the said fortifications, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of said board, with such modifications as are made in the more extended study of the individual projects, as approved from time to time by the Secretary of War, until Congress shall otherwise provide, and shall be apportioned among the said ports in accordance with the consolidated estimate of the cost of said defenses in so far as may be most economical and expedient; and the work shall be, as near as may be, commenced at the same time at each of the said ports, and shall proceed as rapidly as said annual appropriations will admit of, excepting at the lake ports, where fortifications shall not be begun until in the judgment of the President work there shall be necessary and expedient: Provided, that should any material change in the total estimates for the defenses herein provided for be made necessary, a full and complete statement of such changes and the reasons therefor shall be laid before Congress for its action: Provided, further, that no part of the money herein appropriated applicable for the defensive works at a port shall be expended for fortifications at that port until the Secretary of War shall have caused the surveys necessary

to select a proper site to be made and a detailed project to be prepared for that port, not to exceed in cost the sum apportioned to that port included in the total amount herein appropriated for said fortifications, and shall have approved the same.

Sec. 3. That the proportion of the above sums to be expended in each year by the Chief of Engineers of the Army on fortifications and procurement of sites therefor, who is charged by law with the performance of these duties, and the proportion to be expended by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army on the armament of the fortifications, who is charged by law with the performance of this duty, shall be determined by the Secretary of War at the beginning of each fiscal year, and said sums shall be expended in strict conformity with existing laws and regulations.

Senator Call has introduced an amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of the Lewis range and position finder: Provided, that the government shall have the privilege of buying the exclusive right for the United States to this invention. And the Secretary of War is authorized to purchase at once said range finder to the amount of this appropriation.

The House Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate to pension the widow of Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. N., at \$30 per month.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bill proposing to amend the law relating to pensions for Army nurses so as to make it apply to such nurses employed by the commander of any brigade, regiment, post or camp, the surgeon of any hospital or regimental surgeon, as well as to those nurses employed by the Surgeon General of the Army.

The House of Representatives, under a special order adopted the previous day, devoted an entire session to the consideration in the Committee of the Whole House of private pension bills. As a result of the day's work seventy-two bills were reported to the House, with favorable recommendations. Among them were the bills to increase pensions as follows: Pension of the widow of Maj. Thomas Turtle, C. E., to \$40 per month; the widow of Brig. Gen. Charles Sutherland to \$50 per month; the widow of Col. John L. Gregg to \$50 per month; the widow of Gen. Humphrey Marshall to \$25 per month; the widow of Col. D. R. Cledenin to \$50 per month; the widow of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt to \$75 per month; the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly to \$50 per month, and to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball at \$100 per month; the widow of Gen. Walter Q. Gresham at \$100 per month; the daughter of Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny at \$25 per month.

The House Committee on War Claims has reported favorably the bill to pay Albert J. Pratt, administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Sherman, longevity pay due that officer at the time of his death on account of his service as a cadet at West Point.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the construction of a military road from Fort Washakie, Wyo., to the Jackson Hole region. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill providing that all officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be citizens of the United States; also the bill to advance the name of any 1st or 2d Lieutenant now on the retired list of the Army on account of wounds received in line of duty to the next higher grade.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bills authorizing the President to appoint Thomas P. O'Reilly, late 2d Lieut. in the 22d Inf. of the Army, a 1st Lieut. in the Army, and to place him upon the retired list, and William H. Hugo, now of Fort Bayard, a 1st Lieut. of cavalry and to place him on the retired list. The committee has unfavorably reported the bill to appoint Thomas F. Riley, late a Capt. in the 21st Inf., to the position of Capt. and to place him on the retired list.

The Senate has passed the bill to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz at \$50 per month; also the bill directing the accounting officers to settle and adjust to Sarah K. McLean, widow of Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, all back pay and emoluments that would have been due and payable to him as a Major from July 23, 1864, to the date of his reinstatement March 3, 1875; also the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis at \$75 per month; also the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Brig. Gen. Thos. W. Sweeney to \$50 per month; also the bill to pension the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleave at \$50 per month; also the bill to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey at \$75 per month.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has reported favorably the bill which passed the House last week providing for the restoration of John N. Quackenbush to the Navy as a Commander on the retired list. The committee adopted the report of the House committee as embodying their views.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension Elizabeth Watts Kearny, daughter of Maj. Philip Kearny, at \$25 per month, and the bill to pension the widow of Lieut. Howard S. Waring, U. S. N., at the rate of \$50 per month. This pension is recommended in view of the extraordinary service rendered by Lieut. Waring while second in command of the Arctic exploring ship Jeannette. The committee are of the opinion that the exposure and privation incident to this service resulted in the early death of this officer.

The House has passed the bill which has passed the Senate promoting Capt. George H. Perkins, retired, to be a Commander on the retired list of the Navy; also the bill which has passed the Senate increasing the pension of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph R. West, of the volunteer service, to \$50 per month.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill introduced by Representative Payne, of New York, to compel foreign built yachts owned or chartered by American citizens to pay port charges and tonnage dues, with an amendment limiting the application of the act to such yachts as may be purchased or chartered after its passage. This bill has been strongly urged by American shipbuilders, and is intended to discourage the practice of American yachtmen of purchasing yachts from foreign yacht builders.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs had intended to take up the War Department militia bill at its meeting on Thursday and report it favorably to the Senate, but owing to the absence of Senator Hawley, the chairman of the committee, who has taken a great deal of interest in the subject and wished to be present when the bill was acted upon, its consideration was postponed until next week. If Senator Hawley is then in the city it is probable that the bill will be reported to the Senate. The committee is practically agreed upon all the details of the measure and it is believed that it can be passed through the Senate before adjournment. The House Committee on Militia has not yet acted upon the bill, though they have given it considerable attention and it has been informally discussed. If the Senate can pass the bill and send it to the House before the end of the present session the chances will be favorable for its enactment into law before the end of the present Congress.



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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY YARD, BOS-  
TON, MASS., May 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Propo-  
sals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to be  
opened May 19, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies  
and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12  
o'clock, noon, May 19, 1896, and publicly opened immediately  
thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity  
of flax canvas, cotton canvas, twine, beeswax, bellows  
leather, hair for cushions, and hardware. The articles must con-  
form to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection.  
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy  
Pay Office, Boston, Mass. The attention of manufacturers and  
dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided  
by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or  
to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Govern-  
ment. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Probably the most scientific discussion of the subject  
of small arms firing and artillery firing on the target  
range that has ever been published is that of Gen. H.  
Robne, of the German Army, entitled: "Das gefechts-  
mässige Schiessen der Infanterie und Feldartillerie. Wie  
wirkt dasselbe und wie werden die Aufgaben für dasselbe  
gestellt?" "Combat firing of Infantry and Field Artillery.  
How does it work, and how are the problems therefor  
propounded?" The author of this work reaches the interest-  
ing conclusion that in collective firing against a number of  
targets, or figures, the number of figures hit bears a mathe-  
matical relation to the number of hits, and he gives a  
table for this relation in all cases. He fixes a scientific  
standard by which collective shooting may be judged,  
and illustrates the use of it by the following example.  
A body of troops after a march of 23 kilometers (about  
18 miles) on a very steep and stony road, fired at a line  
of 80 targets. In 2½ minutes 128 men, at 300 meters,  
with 1,331 shots, made 77 hits. How is this result to be  
judged?

The effect was:	To be expected:	Judgment:
No. of shots per piece, 4.5	3.5	In one minute, good
Per cent. of hits, 5.8	9	Fair, effect of march-
		ing.
Per cent. of figures hit, 49	62	The distribution of
		the shots should
		have been better.

A writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" for May advo-  
cates the selection of Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, as  
the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He says:  
"Mr. Olney's election would be, in one respect, almost  
unique. He would be the first President since Wash-  
ington—with the single exception of Grant—who had not  
been a politician. He would take office absolutely un-  
trammelled by previous alliances or associations; he  
would be under obligations to nobody, and he would have  
nobody to reward or to punish. His want of experience  
as an executive officer (except during the past few years)  
is not important. The chief functions of a President  
are to select men and to choose policies, and nobody has  
a better knowledge of men, or is more fitted to decide  
questions of policy than a naturally acute and well-edu-  
cated lawyer who has been trained by many years of  
hard and responsible labor at the bar." From this it  
would appear that the honest old soldier, Zachary Tay-  
lor, is to be classed with the politicians.

A handsome volume of spirited song is published by  
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, enti-  
tled "Ballads of the Blue Water, and Other Poems," by  
James Jeffrey Roche. The volume is one that especially  
appeals to sailors and soldiers, among its themes being  
the fight of the Armstrong, Privateer, the Kearsarge,  
the Albemarle and the Constitution; the battle of Get-  
tysburg, the siege of the Alamo, etc. The quality of the  
verse may be judged by these concluding lines of the  
men of the Alamo:

At last the bloody breach is won; the weakened lines  
give way;  
The wolves are swarming in the court; the lions stand  
at bay.  
The leader meets them at the breach, and wins the sol-  
dier's prize;  
A foeman's bosom sheathes his sword when gallant  
Travis dies.  
Now let the victor feast at will until his crest be red—  
We may not know what raptures fill the vulture with  
the dead.  
Let Santa Anna's valiant sword right bravely hew and  
hack  
The senseless corse; its hands are cold; they will not  
strike him back.  
Let Bowie die, but 'ware the hand that wields his deadly  
knife;  
Four went to slay, and one comes back, so dear he sells  
his life.  
And last of all let Crockett fall, too proud to sue for  
grace,  
So grand in death the butcher dared not look upon his  
face.

But far on San Jacinto's field the Texan toils are set,  
And Alamo's dread memory the Texan steel shall whet,  
And Fame shall tell their deeds who fell till all the years  
be run.  
"Thermopylae left one alive—the Alamo left none."

In his testimony concerning the Nicaragua Canal be-  
fore the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign  
Commerce, Lieut. Col. Ludlow, C. E., U. S. A., de-  
clared that to the best of his knowledge and belief the  
board to inspect the canal, of which he was chairman,  
had taken Mr. Menocal over several miles of the line  
that he had never seen before in all the time he had  
spent in Nicaragua. He would not have questioned this,  
he said, but for Mr. Menocal's reflections upon the meth-  
ods pursued by the board. Mr. Menocal must either sub-  
stantiate his statements regarding the board, or with-  
draw them from the record of the committee, or take the  
consequences. The committee was not the court of last  
resort. Mr. Menocal was an officer of the service, and  
he made the suggestion that he should either withdraw  
his statements or modify them in his own interest, and  
not in that of the board. Col. Ludlow showed the inade-  
quacy of the surveys by the company's engineers and  
declared that there was a certain amount of exclusiveness  
in the plans of the company. There were evidences  
that the plans were being changed as a result of the  
criticisms of the board.

The Navy Department on Monday last gave permis-  
sion to Rear Adml. Bunce to change the base of the  
North Atlantic Squadron from Hampton Roads to Tompkinsville, New York. These orders were issued after the  
ordering of two ships to New London to attend a celebra-  
tion there, the first orders that have been issued of  
this character since last summer before the administra-  
tion sent its note on Venezuela to the British govern-  
ment. These vessels will return to Tompkinsville, where  
the entire fleet is to be assembled. In his communication  
to the Department asking for permission to make the  
change Rear Adml. Bunce pointed out that he was often  
compelled to scatter his squadron by the necessity of  
sending several vessels to Norfolk and others to Tompkinsville in order to give the men liberty. For this and  
other reasons he suggested that the wisest plan would be  
to accord him permission to station his fleet in the vicin-  
ity of New York. Secretary Herbert, after considering  
the matter, decided to agree to Rear Adml. Bunce's re-  
quest and a telegram to this effect was sent to him. One  
of the causes of the Secretary's decision may be found  
in the belief that it will be more comfortable in hot  
weather for the vessels to be at Tompkinsville than at  
Hampton Roads.

An experimental shell burst in a 6-inch gun at the In-  
dian Head Proving Ground on Saturday last, cracking the  
gun. Fortunately no other damage resulted. The gun  
was the one taken off the Dolphin and sent to the Pro-  
ving Ground for experimental purposes some years ago.  
A shell carrying five pounds of gun cotton and fitted  
with a Maxim fulminate detonator was placed in front  
of a charge of 45 pounds of brown powder. All the offi-  
cers present retired to the bomb proof and the charge  
was exploded. Immediately afterwards was heard a  
rending sound. Fragments of the shell came from the  
mouth of the gun and an examination of the weapon  
showed that it was cracked. In addition to firing this  
shell there were also fired three 6-inch Johnson cast-  
steel shell, fitted with copper caps. The result of the ex-  
periment was very gratifying and showed the excellence  
of the shell, as well as the value of copper for caps, it  
being the opinion of the experts that it gave as good re-  
sults as soft steel. The first shell fired, with a velocity of  
2,100 feet per second, penetrated a 10-inch Harveyized  
plate. The bourrelet broke off and the remainder of the  
shell rebounded. Another shell of the same make and  
caliber, and also fitted with the copper cap, fired at a  
7-inch plate at an angle of 20 degrees, broke up. The  
third shell was fired at the plate, impact normal, and  
succeeded in getting through and entering the butt.



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## MARRYAT'S NOVELS.

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The American publishers issue this edition in co-operation with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., of London, and Mr. R. B. Johnson, the editor of Messrs. Dent & Co.'s edition of Jane Austen, etc., will contribute a full critical and biographical introduction to the set and a series of prefatory bibliographical notes.

We have received thus far "Peter Simple" and the "Naval Officer, or Scenes and Adventures in the Life of Frank Mildmay." Then will follow "Newton Forster," "Jacob Faithful," "The Pacha of Many Tales," "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Searleyow," "Olla Podrida," "Poor Jack," "The King's Own," "Joseph Rushbrook," "Percival Keene," "Monsieur Violet," "The Privateersman," "Masterman Ready," "The Settlers in Canada," "The Mission," "The Children of the New Forest," "The Little Savage," "Valerie." What recollections of hours of pleasant reading does this list of titles recall! That Capt. Marryat's novel should require a new and expensive reprint in this era of novel writing and novel reading is testimony to the power of their author. He holds the field of nautical fiction against the world, and as a description of naval life during a period which has passed, his works have a distinctive historical value. A midshipman at fourteen, the hero of fifty naval engagements, the recipient of a medal of the Humane Society for heroic actions in rescuing drowning shipmates, Capt. Marryat was a participant in scenes and adventures that furnished him with abundant material for the novels in which he has recorded for all time the characteristics of the British sailor and the British Navy, in the days of nautical romance, before the iron kettle of the engineer had taken the place of the bags in which Æolus confined his winds to release them at the command of Neptune.

The image of a modern man-of-war hardly replaces in the imagination the picture Marryat draws of a ship as she appeared in his day, prepared for action or struggling with the elements, without the adventitious aid of the mighty forces of modern machinery. But if the romance of the sea has in a measure gone we may congratulate ourselves that with it have disappeared the ships he describes as "crowded with three hundred men, each of them, or nearly so, cohabitating with an unfortunate female, in the lowest state of degradation; where oaths and blasphemy interlarded every sentence; where religion was wholly neglected, and the only honor paid to the Almighty was a clean shirt on Sunday; where implicit obedience to the will of an officer was considered of more importance than the observance of the Decalogue, and the commandments of God were in a manner abrogated by the articles of war, for the first might be broken with impunity, and even with applause, while the most severe punishment awaited any infraction of the latter, where even among the midshipmen fresh from the gentle influences of home life were found the same manners, with scarcely a shade more of refinement. Their only pursuits when on shore were intoxication and worse de-

bauchery, to be glorified in and boasted of when they returned on board."

There may be much to criticize even now, but surely we have made some advancement in these respects since the days Marryat describes. Perhaps, however, the advice given to Frank Mildmay, by the mutinous sailor who was about to swing from the yardarm, is not yet wholly out of date: "Do not worry men into mutiny by making what is called a smart ship. Cleanliness and good order are what seamen like; but niggling, polishing, scraping iron bars and ringbolts, and the like of that, a sailor dislikes more than flogging at the gangway. If, in reefing topsails, you happen to be a minute later than another ship, never mind it, so long as your sails are well reefed and fit to stand blowing weather."

A set of this excellent edition of Marryat's novels should be in every ship library. They will help to keep alive the traditions of the sea and serve to answer concerning the naval service the old, but ever new, interrogatory, "Why were the former days better than these?" showing that there was even more occasion in the past than now for the perennial naval growl.

As a result of trial by court martial, Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Sturdy, executive officer of the Olympia, has been sentenced to two years' suspension and loss of ten numbers in his grade. A cablegram to this effect was received at the Navy Department on Saturday last from Rear Adml. McNair, commanding the Asiatic Station. The news was a surprise, as it was not even known that Rear Adml. McNair had convened a court martial for the trial of this officer. The charges upon which this officer was tried are not known and all sorts of speculation are indulged in. The Department will not be informed of the charges upon which Lieut. Comdr. Sturdy was tried until the mail arrives from China. In view of Rear Adml. McNair's cablegram it is evident that the assembling of the Asiatic Squadron at Shanghai during the past week was not altogether due to an intention on the part of the Commander-in-Chief to engage in fleet maneuvers, but was for the purpose of securing enough officers of high rank to constitute a court for the accused executive. In accordance with a request contained in the same cablegram the Department has issued orders to Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Delano, executive officer of the Wabash, directing him to proceed at once to China and report for duty as executive of the Olympia. Lieut. Comdr. Sturdy will return to the United States.

Statement showing the number of officers, graduates of the Military Academy, of each grade by classes, with total number on the active list of Jan. 1, 1896:

Class of	Cols.	Lt. Cols.	Majs.	Cpts.	1st Lts.	2d Lts.
1853.....	1	1	.	.	.	.
1854.....	3	.	.	.	.	.
1855.....	1	.	1	.	.	.
1856.....	5	1	.	.	.	.
1857.....	2	1	1	.	.	.
1858.....	2	3	.	.	.	.
1859.....	2	1	.	.	.	.
1860.....	5	2	.	.	.	.
1861.....	4	2	3	.	.	.
1862.....	2	4	.	.	.	.
1863.....	2	3	3	2	.	.
1864.....	.	3	5	.	.	.
1865.....	.	8	1	3	.	.
1866.....	1	1	13	7	.	.
1867.....	.	.	6	8	.	.
1868.....	.	.	6	16	6	.
1869.....	.	.	1	6	9	3
1870.....	.	.	1	11	2	.
1871.....	.	.	1	20	5	.
1872.....	.	.	1	20	1	.
1873.....	.	.	.	28	2	.
1874.....	.	.	1	16	7	.
1875.....	.	.	.	14	11	.
1876.....	.	.	2	16	8	.
1877.....	.	.	1	20	14	.
1878.....	.	.	.	25	21	.
1879.....	.	.	.	14	14	.
1880.....	.	.	1	7	30	.
1881.....	.	.	1	6	34	.
1882.....	.	.	.	3	29	.
1883.....	.	.	.	4	45	.
1884.....	.	.	.	5	28	.
1885.....	.	.	.	.	33	.
1886.....	.	.	.	.	63	2
1887.....	.	.	.	.	51	1
1888.....	.	.	.	.	20	12
1889.....	.	.	.	.	6	37
1890.....	.	.	.	.	6	43
1891.....	.	.	.	.	4	59
1892.....	.	.	.	.	2	55
1893.....	.	.	.	.	.	49
1894.....	.	.	.	.	.	52
1895.....	.	.	.	.	.	52
Total.....	30	32	54	276	481	302

General officers, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1860, 1861, one each; 1854, three.

Bids for the manufacture of armor plate for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky were opened at the Navy Department on Saturday in the presence of Secretary Herbert and other officials of the Navy Department and the representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies. The bid for the manufacture of the armor for the Kearsarge made by the Carnegie Company was \$1,508,162.50 and for the Kentucky \$1,572,477.50. That of the Bethlehem Company was \$1,753,390 for the Kearsarge and \$1,569,750 for the Kentucky. The Department determined to award contracts to the lower bidder on each exhibit. The first exhibit under which bids were received calls for 873 tons of armor and bolts. Carnegie under bid at \$441,807.20. In the case of the next exhibit, calling for 523 tons of armor, Bethlehem's bid was the lowest and will obtain the contract. It is figured that the Department will have to pay for the armor under the bids received, placing contracts separately for the several exhibits, \$3,122,000, or \$551.59 per ton, thus getting the armor much cheaper than by awarding contracts to a company for the entire ship. The Carnegie

Company informed the Department that it was bidding \$51.70 per ton less than the contract price of armor furnished under the contract of 1893, and the Bethlehem Company also stated that it was getting it \$50 cheaper. As a result of the Department's examination it has been discovered that in reality the Department would get the armor \$61 less per ton than under the '93 contracts. If the contracts are awarded, excepting the cost of paying royalty for the Harvey process, the bid of the Bethlehem Company for each ton of armor is \$501 and that of the Carnegie Company for the same amount is \$498.60. An official of the Department says that he feels morally certain that Secretary Herbert will not readvertise for bids, but will place the contracts under the bids received.

The "Italia Militaire" estimates the total loss of Italy in the battle of Adowa, including that of the native levies, at 10,000 men killed. Of five Generals, two (Aremondi and Dubormida) are dead, and of the two who escaped, Gens. Baratieri and Ellena, the latter is seriously wounded. Of seven Colonels, two (Airighi and Romoro) are dead, while one (Rava) is a prisoner, and four (Valenzano, Brusati, Stevani and Ragin) have returned to Asmara. Fifteen Majors out of twenty-four have been killed, and out of 9,000 Italians of the rank and file, 3,400 only, of whom 400 are prisoners, escaped the slaughter. The remainder of the losses are among the native troops. Gen. Ellena, who lies wounded in a military hospital, says it was fatuous to take into such an engagement an Army as badly organized, ill-disciplined and imperfectly provided as can be imagined. The plan of attack could not have been worse. There were no maps and, save a few subalterns, no one knew the terrain, with the result that the three columns were so far separated that united action was impossible. What was done notwithstanding, says the General, was truly miraculous.

The "Revue des Sciences," in the course of an article on aluminum, gives some very striking statistics to show how rapidly the production of it has increased in the United States since 1883, in which year it did not exceed 83 pounds. In 1886 the production had increased to 3,000 pounds, in 1889 to 47,408 pounds, in 1891 to 150,050 pounds, and in 1893 to 339,629 pounds, while in 1894 the total was 550,000 pounds. The "Iron Age" puts the production for 1895 at 850,000 pounds and estimates that this year it will not fall short of 6,000 pounds per diem.

The frequency of dueling in the German Army of late has called forth repeated protests against the continuance of this custom. Even the "Kreuz Zeitung," which used constantly to defend the practice, now admits letters to its columns strongly condemning it. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that it is not "the honor of this world," but the prejudice of a narrow class of society, that seeks expiation in self-help, and that the German dueling mania would soon cease if every officer who fought a duel were cashiered. A straw will frequently indicate the direction of the wind.

The New York "Times" says: "It begins now to look a little as if the differences which have kept apart the two excellent organizations known as the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, may finally be adjusted. The annual meeting, or congress, of the Sons of the American Revolution, which assembled at Richmond, Va., on Thursday, adopted resolutions declaring its desire for a consolidation of the two societies into a similar one, on a well-considered basis of union, and expressed its willingness to submit their membership roll to a competent and disinterested committee, to be appointed by the Sons of the American Revolution, to agree, if possible, upon the basis of the union. Both societies are in flourishing condition, although the Sons of the American Revolution has much the larger organization, and has chapters in almost every State. Both societies are founded on the same lines, and exist for the same purpose, and there seems to be more reason all the time, with the multiplication of Revolutionary societies, that these two older and stronger organizations should become united."

"The Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The rapid swing of the pendulum, due to the defects in and the lofty character of recent French battleships, has now brought nearly all the organs of naval service opinion in the French press to a dread of superstructures, and to a general adherence to the monitor type as the ideal of a man-of-war. 'A bas les superstructures!' cries the writer of a leading article in the 'Moniteur de la Flotte.' Since unprotected or imperfectly protected upper works will not keep out high explosive shells, their armor, with progressive advances in ballistic power, must grow heavier and heavier until inadmissible dimensions are attained. Hence French constructors must resolve to abandon them. It is an opinion that has been expressed by M. Guillaux, a constructor of the Navy, in the 'Yacht,' who finds much to admire in the American battleships Kearsarge and No. 6, recently laid down. This writer is of the opinion of M. Ferrand, that the true character of a seagoing warship must approach more and more to the monitor type. Such views have long been held by writers of the school of Adml. Vallon. That they have gained weight in official circles is evident from the characteristics of the Henri Quatre, which, instead of being a sister of the Charlemagne, as was originally intended, is to be laid down as a monitor-like vessel, carrying one 12-inch gun, two howitzers, and a large quick-firing armament.



## NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill "making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes," as it passed the Senate, appropriates for the pay of the Navy \$8,100,873, with a total of 9,250 men and 750 boys, "and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enlist at any time after the passage of this act as many additional men as in his discretion he may deem necessary, not to exceed 1,000: Provided, that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps to make allotments from their pay, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for the support of their families or relatives, for their own savings, or for other proper purposes, during such time as they may be absent at sea, on distant duty, or under other circumstances warranting such action: Provided, further, that such Surgeons in the Navy not in line of promotion as may have been appointed to that position in accordance with a special act of Congress for meritorious services during yellow fever epidemics shall have all the benefits of their previous service in the same manner as if said appointments were a re-entry into the Navy: And provided, further, that hereafter no payment shall be made from appropriations made by Congress to any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps on the active or retired list while such officer is employed, after June 30, 1897, by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the government; and such employment is hereby made unlawful after said date.

Pay, miscellaneous, \$260,000; contingent, Navy, \$7,000. Bureau of Navigation: Gunner exercises, \$6,000; ocean and lake surveys, \$14,000; bounties for outfits for naval apprentices, \$33,750; recruiting, transportation and contingent, \$45,000; Naval station, Newport, R. I., \$1,000; Naval training station, \$32,500; Naval War College and torpedo station, \$11,200.

Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$842,000 (including \$50,000 for testing methods of throwing high explosives from guns on board ship with the ordinary velocities); reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$400,000, "provided that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, purchase by contract all or any parts of such guns"; gun plant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., \$50,000; naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., \$50,000; naval magazine, Dover, N. J., \$15,000; torpedo station, Newport, R. I., \$75,000; repairs, \$30,000; arming and equipping Naval Militia, \$50,000; contingent, \$8,000; civil establishment, \$29,324.

Bureau of Equipment: Equipment of vessels, \$1,312,147; civil establishment, \$19,625; contingent, \$12,000.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: Maintenance of yards and docks, \$205,000; contingent, \$15,000; repairs and preservation at Navy Yards and stations, \$400,000; civil establishment, \$61,486.04; Naval Home, Philadelphia, \$79,725; Navy Yard, Boston, \$9,000; Navy Yard, Brooklyn, \$135,000; Navy Yard, League Island, \$37,580; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., \$77,669.21; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., \$44,000; Naval station, Port Royal, S. C., \$85,182; Naval station, Key West, Fla., \$6,400; Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., \$97,294.57; dry dock, Puget Sound, \$101,230; new Naval Observatory, \$14,300.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, \$65,000; naval hospital fund, \$45,000; contingent, \$30,000; repairs, \$20,000; ambulances, \$1,200; naval cemetery, Mare Island, \$1,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Provisions, \$1,405,000; contingent, \$50,000; civil establishment, \$67,532.03.

"And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to cause advertisement to be made for tobacco for the use of the Navy as the needs of the service may require, in the manner prescribed by law for other supplies. Bidders shall submit with their proposals a sample of the tobacco which they propose to furnish, and the contract shall, in the discretion of the Department, be awarded to the bidder whose sample is found by a board of officers to be best adapted for use in the Navy. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause the general account of advance to be charged with the sum of \$300,000 in addition to the sum of \$200,000 provided in the act approved March 3, 1893, making in all \$500,000, which amount shall be carried to the credit of the permanent naval supply fund, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy in the purchase of ordinary commercial supplies for the naval service, and to be reimbursed from the proper naval appropriations, whenever the supplies purchased under said fund are issued for use."

Bureau of Construction and Repairs: Construction and repair of vessels, \$1,958,000; civil establishment, \$19,972.50.

For making plans, examining and preparing the ground and other preliminary work toward the construction of a model tank, with all buildings and appliances, to be built upon the grounds of the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., under the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, which shall conduct therein the work of investigating and determining the most suitable and desirable shapes and forms to be adopted for United States naval vessels, \$7,500: Provided, that upon the authorization of the Secretary of the Navy experiments may be made at this establishment for private shipbuilders, who shall defray the cost of material and of labor of per diem employees for such experiments: And provided, further, that the results of such private experiments shall be regarded as confidential and shall not be divulged without the consent of the shipbuilder for whom they may be made.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: Steam machinery, \$728,500; steam machinery (special), \$393,000; contingent, \$1,000; civil establishment, \$11,900. "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer to the Enterprise one of the two boilers of the Galena, now at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.: Provided, that all expenses incurred in the installation of such boiler in the Enterprise shall be borne by the State of Massachusetts."

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to examine claims against the government which may be presented to him by contractors for the building of the hulls or machinery of naval vessels under contracts made for the same since Jan. 1, 1891, where it is alleged that such contractors have been subjected to loss and damage through delays in the work under said contracts which were not the fault of said contractors, but were due to the action of the government, and to report to the next session of Congress the result of said investigation, and whether said claims are, in his opinion, subjects for the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims or for the action of Congress upon the same.

Naval Academy: Pay of professors and others, \$54,507; for special course of study and training of Naval Cadets, \$3,000; pay of watchman, mechanics and others, \$44,069.95; pay of steam employees, \$7,824.50; repairs and improvements, \$56,000; heating and lighting, \$20,000; contingent, \$46,400. Also (under Bureau of Yards and Docks): Buildings and grounds, \$35,000; for paving Annapolis streets, \$8,000, in addition to \$13,000 previously reported. "That the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, when visiting said Academy in 1896, shall fully examine into and report to the Secretary of the Navy and to Congress the availability and desirability of ac-

quiring as an annex to the grounds of said Academy so much of the property adjoining thereto in the city of Annapolis as is situated between the north side of Hanover street, the east side of Governor street, the north side of King George street and the west side of Holland street, and the probable cost thereof by purchase or by condemnation for public use."

Marine Corps: Pay and allowances, undrawn clothing, mileage and commutation of quarters, \$746,660.17; pay of civil force, \$17,636.23; provisions, \$120,642.75; clothing, \$97,255; fuel, \$19,500; military stores, \$13,297; transportation and recruiting, \$15,000; repairs of barracks and erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, and Newport, R. I., \$23,500; forage, \$2,800; hire of quarters, \$6,624; contingent, \$33,000. This includes appropriations for 500 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be enlisted in accordance with Sec. 1,596, Rev. Stat.: "Provided that the provisions of the clause contained in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make such entries upon the books of the Department as will carry to the credit of certain railroad companies named in said act amounts earned or to be earned by them during each fiscal year of transportation of the mails be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to the transportation of the Navy and the Marine Corps."

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract two sea-going coastline battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$3,750,000 each, and three torpedo boats, to have a maximum speed of not less than 30 knots, to cost in all not exceeding \$800,000, and not to exceed ten torpedo boats to cost in all not exceeding \$500,000, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and not more than two of said battleships and not more than three of said torpedo boats shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder; and in the construction of all said vessels all of the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, one sea-going battleship and three of said torpedo boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connecting therewith, provided that said battleship or torpedo boats can be constructed at an additional cost not exceeding five percentum of the lowest accepted bid for the other battleships or torpedo boats provided for in this act, and one torpedo boat on the Mississippi River, one torpedo boat on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and one torpedo boat on the Missouri River: Provided, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for such contracts when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or on the Mississippi or Missouri River or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them, elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinbefore provided: Provided, further, that the contracts for the construction of the vessels herein provided for shall be made within 120 days after the passage of this act: And provided, further, that in case the Secretary of the Navy shall make separate contracts for the armor and armor plate for said battleships, he shall not accept bids at a rate exceeding an average of \$350 per ton of 2,240 pounds; and in case the said Secretary cannot make contracts for said armor and armor plate within said limit he shall delay action and report the offers made to the next session of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract for the building of two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, at a cost not exceeding \$175,000 each, said boats to be constructed and delivered to the Navy Department within four months from the date of contract: Provided, that the Holland boat now being built for the Department shall be accepted by the Department as fulfilling all the requirements of the contract, and as being satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy; but no action shall be taken therein until said Holland boat now being built for the Department shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and thereupon accepted.

Construction and machinery: On account of the hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, and of the vessels authorized under this act, \$6,370,679.

Armor and armament: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the act of Aug. 3, 1886; of those authorized by the act of June 30, 1890; of those authorized by the act of July 19, 1892, and of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1893; of the three torpedo boats, act of July 26, 1894; of the vessels authorized under the act of March 2, 1895, and of the vessels authorized under this act, \$4,371,454.

Equipment: Toward the completion of the equipment outfit of the new vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, \$237,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to cause one of the six light-draft composite gunboats authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, to be built and finished for a training ship for the use of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., and such changes in said vessel as may be necessary for its adaptation as such training ship shall be made thereto.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to examine, through a board composed of line and staff officers, into the merits of any system presented for the propulsion of vessels by direct action against the water without the use of screws, in comparison with the steam engine and the propeller, and into the relative efficiency of the two methods as to displacement, waste of fuel, liability to accidents, and speed endurance, and also into the applicability and special advantages of the direct system in connection with torpedo boats and coast defense vessels.

Sec. 3. That in order to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers and for the safety of yachtsmen and oarsmen taking part in regattas, amateur or professional, that may hereafter be held on navigable waters, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on said excursion steamers and the oarsmen and yachtsmen taking part in such regattas.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 2.—Chaplain J. J. Kane ordered before retiring board, Washington, May 20.

Med. Insp. Daniel McMurtrie ordered to examination for promotion May 6.

Mate John Griffin detached from the Wabash and retired May 17.

The following officers detached from the Academy and ordered to the practice ship Monongahela May 14: Comdr. Edwin White, commanding; Lieut. F. E. Beatty, executive; Lieuts. Boush, Grant, Craven, Snowden, Hourigan and Hoogewerf, Ensign Moale, Chaplain Royce, Surg. Biddle and P. A. Paymr. Arms.

The following officers will be detached from the Academy May 14 and ordered to the practice ship Bancroft: Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, commanding; Lieut. D. Daniels, executive; Lieuts. Orchard and Phelps, Ensign Norton, P. A. Surg. McCormick and Asst. Engrs. Stickney and Nulton.

MAY 4.—Lieut. J. G. Quinby ordered to attend course at War College during summer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano detached from receiving ship Wabash and ordered to the Olympia as executive officer, per steamer of May 20 from San Francisco.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary granted six months' leave, with permission to go abroad.

Comdr. F. W. Crocker, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers and Lieut. (junior grade) C. M. Fahs, commissioned, and Carpenter Wm. Macdonald, warranted.

MAY 5.—Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley ordered to examination for promotion May 5.

Ensign H. A. Bispham ordered to examination for promotion May 11.

Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson detached from Newport News Shipbuilding Works June 25 and placed on retired list next day, at his own request, after 40 years' service.

Gunner F. H. Whitney detached from New York Navy Yard May 23 and ordered to special duty in connection with the Massachusetts.

Orders have been issued detaching the officers of the U. S. S. Concord and directing them as follows: Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered home and granted one month's leave. Lieut. E. S. Prime ordered to examination for promotion, then ordered home and granted three months' leave. Lieuts. G. A. Merriam and W. S. Hogg ordered home and granted three months' leave. Lieut. W. A. Gill ordered to examination for promotion, then ordered home and granted three months' leave. Lieut. E. Simpson ordered home and granted three months' leave. Ensign H. G. Macfarland, ordered to temporary duty in the Coast Survey. Surg. W. A. McClurg ordered home and granted three months' leave. Chief Engr. G. W. Stivers ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Orders detaching officers from the U. S. S. Petrel and directing them as follows have been issued: Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory ordered to examination for promotion and granted three months' leave. Lieut. F. E. Greene ordered home and granted three months' leave. Lieut. T. D. Griffin ordered home and granted three months' leave. Ensign J. H. Sypher ordered to temporary duty in the Coast Survey. Ensign H. H. Caldwell ordered to temporary duty on the Monadnock. P. A. Surg. P. H. Bryant ordered home and granted three months' leave. P. A. Engr. R. G. Denig ordered to examination for promotion, then ordered home and granted three months' leave.

MAY 6.—P. A. Engr. R. W. Galt detached from the Newark, and ordered to examination May 18, then home and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Engr. B. C. Bryan, detached from Bureau of Steam Engineering May 19, and ordered to the Dolphin May 20.

Chief Engr. W. S. Moore detached from the Dolphin May 20, and ordered to duty in connection with the Texas.

Lieut. T. H. Stevens ordered to the Cincinnati May 12 as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett detached from the Cincinnati May 12, and ordered to the War College June 1.

Carpenter A. W. Massey detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty in connection with the Massachusetts.

Acting Boatswain James Dwyer ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Medical Inspector J. M. Flint, Surg. J. C. Byrnes and P. A. Surg. C. F. Stokes appointed a board to examine applicants for admission to the Naval Academy.

MAY 7.—Lieut. M. C. Gorgas detached from the Pacific station May 15, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Ensign A. L. Willard detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Philadelphia as flag secretary to Adml. Beardslee.

Comdr. J. P. Merrill detached as Assistant Inspector of the 13th lighthouse district May 25 and ordered to Portland, Ore., and as Inspector June 30.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker detached from the Philadelphia May 25 and ordered to the Naval Academy June 15.

Ensign M. L. Miller detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign J. P. McGuinness detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Albatross.

Ensign J. H. Sypher detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Columbia.

Lieut. A. C. Almy ordered to attend course at War College.

MAY 8.—Rear Adml. W. A. Kirkland ordered to command the Mare Island Navy Yard June 1.

Commo. C. S. Norton ordered to command the Washington Navy Yard May 23.

Capt. H. L. Howison ordered from Mare Island to special duty Oregon.

Capt. A. V. Reed detached from command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard May 23 and ordered to command the Newark May 25.

Commo. O. W. Farenholt detached as Inspector of the 13th lighthouse district, Portland, Ore., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. N. Sargent detached from the Petrel, ordered home and to be ready for sea.

Ensign W. B. Franklin, resignation accepted from May 8.

Ensign G. H. MacFarland detached from the Concord and ordered to the Bennington.

P. A. Paymr. E. B. Webster detached from the Concord, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

P. A. Paymr. J. S. Phillips detached from the Bennington, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Paymr. P. V. Mohun detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Bennington.

Chief Engr. G. F. Kutz detached from Mare Island June 25 and placed on the retired list next day after 40 years' service.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Smith detached from the Newark, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. E. R. Pollock ordered to the Newark.



## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 6.—Asst. Engr. William W. Bush to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from March 28, 1896, P. A. Engr. Albert B. Willits, promoted.

Executive nominations withdrawn May 6, 1896.

Capt. Allen V. Reed to be Commodore in the Navy.  
Comdr. Francis A. Cook to be a Captain in the Navy.  
Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins to be a Commander in the Navy.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. battleship Maine, on April 21, at Fort Monroe, succeeded in fishing up the 15,000-pound anchor lost in the Indiana.

The Russian war ship Rasboynik was in collision off the coast of Maine on April 23 with the German bark Dorade, and from Shields for Iquique. The war ship had her stern broken and boats smashed. The fate of the Rasboynik has not been learned.

The War Department, through the Navy Department, has made a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company for the manufacture of an oil tempered steel plate 13½ inches in thickness to be employed for the test of 12-inch projectiles.

The outlook for legislation for the personnel of the navy becomes, if possible, more gloomy as the present session of Congress draws to a close. The sub-committee of the House Naval Committee has had several meetings and has heard a number of officers representing the different corps. It has also heard a number of college presidents and professors on the Wilson bill for the Engineer Corps, but it has made little or no progress toward reporting the Wilson bill or any other personnel measure. The Senate Committee has not yet taken up the subject of personnel legislation in any form, having adopted the policy of waiting for the House to act before doing anything. As there is every prospect that the present session will close without a bill having been reported to either House of Congress, there will be the chance for the passage of a bill in the short session next winter, when there will be a great deal of pressure on all the committees of both Houses for the consideration of measures of all kinds.

Secretary Herbert, several of the members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, Capt. Sampson, Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and other officials of the Navy Department and foreign naval attachés stationed here, will witness on Saturday the test of the experimental turret at the Proving Ground. Everything is in readiness for the trial, Lieut. Mason reports, and a fair day is all that is necessary to make the conditions satisfactory for the test. Two rounds will be fired at the 10-inch gun and the second from a 12-inch gun. This trial is most important, as it will show the effect of the impact of projectiles on the plates of the turret and upon the framework.

An interesting experiment took place at Newport, R. I., April 22 with a new target-seeking steering device, the invention of a Mr. C. D. Haskins, of Boston. The device is intended to steer torpedoes and is discharged automatically. When it reaches a point within magnetic range of the ship a needle attachment is deflected towards the steel craft. The torpedo follows the needle, the rudder at once becomes rigid and the weapon rushes towards its mark at full speed. A speed of thirty miles an hour, it is said, was attained at the trial. Other experiments are to be made. The device is 7 feet long and weighs 130 pounds. Among those present at the trial were Commo. Sampson, Comdr. Converse and Lieut. Hutchings, of the Navy.

The circular of specifications for armor plate and appliances for the Kearsarge and Kentucky issued by the Navy Department April 15 makes a pamphlet of 28 pages. The prices bid for armor, treated by the Harvey process, must not include anything for royalties, as the Department has acquired the right to use said process, and will indemnify the contractor against all claims therefor. The contractor is to protect the Department against other claims for royalty. The Department will furnish nickel in the form of nickel oxide, or other suitable form, free of cost to the armor contractor, for use in the manufacture of nickel steel, and bids are to be made upon this basis. The amount of armor required is about 6,000 tons. Also necessary bolts and certain hollow forgings.

The battleship Texas, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will be well provided with these useful instruments before she leaves the North Atlantic squadron. She will have a range-finder, a stadimeter for gunnery use, a stadimeter at squadron use, eight range-indicators, an electric engine telegraph, a helm-indicator and a steering telegraph.

A Board of Survey appointed by Capt. Nicoll Ludlow to estimate the damage done by the collision of a Swedish merchant vessel with the Monterey states that the amount of damage is only one thousand dollars and recommends that repairs be made at Mare Island, where the proper facilities can be had. The Monterey will be temporarily repaired at Puget Sound and will then go to Mare Island.

An effort had been made to have Secretary Herbert order the cruiser Montgomery to Washington to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Hancock statue on Tuesday next, but the effort proved unavailing. The Montgomery was selected because of her light draft, but it was found that even she drew too much water to come to Washington.

The President has approved the papers for the promotion of Lieut. (junior grade) Thomas W. Ryan, to be Lieutenant; Ensign H. H. Whittlesey, to be Lieutenant (junior grade); Asst. Engr. Wm. W. Bush, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

As a result of additional charges filed by Comdr. Chas. Sperry, Ord. Officer at the New York Navy Yard, the Navy Department on Wednesday last ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the installation of the heavy guns of the monitor Puritan. These charges are the outgrowth of the recent trouble between Comdr. Sperry and Lieut. Bowles in regard to the location of the gun lugs of these guns. The board appointed to look into the matter will meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 8th inst. Here are its members: Capt. P. F. Harrington, president; Naval Constr. J. F. Hanson, Chief Engr. George E. Power and Ensign Warren J. Terhune. Orders have been issued by the Navy Department despatching P. A. Engr. B. C. Bryan from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordering him to the Dolphin on the 20th as the relief of Chief Engr. W. S. Moore. The departure of Mr. Bryan is a matter of sincere regret to his friends in Washington. Mrs. Bryan will remain in that city for the present. Chief Engr. Moore has been assigned to duty in connection with the Texas, and will be the Chief Engineer of that ship when she is placed in commission.

The Navy Department has given orders for the assembling of a crew for the battleship Massachusetts at the New York Navy Yard. Another crew will be made at Norfolk for the Texas. It is stated now that June

1 is a conservative estimate of the date of her completion. The crew of the battleship Oregon will be made up in part of short-time men, who will be detached from the gunboats Concord and Petrel when those two vessels go out of commission.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.)  
At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (d.) Left Mare Island, Cal., May 7 for Santa Barbara, Cal.  
ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Corinto, Nicaragua.  
ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney (Training-ship.) Left Key West April 25 for Newport News, Va. Address mail Key West, Fla.  
AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.  
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal.  
BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley (cadet practice vessel), Annapolis, Md. Ordered into commission May 14.  
BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Shanghai April 24.  
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.  
CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.  
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At New London, Conn., May 9 to return to New York May 10.  
COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Norfolk. To proceed to New York.  
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Mare Island. Ordered out of commission and will undergo repairs.  
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.  
CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (a. d.) At Washington, D. C. Will shortly proceed to Newport, R. I.  
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Shanghai April 24.  
DOLPHIN (Desp. boat) (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Norfolk, Va.  
ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.  
ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Left Newport April 7 for Southampton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Arrive Southampton May 5, leave May 19; arrive Havre May 20, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon June 17, leave June 27; arrive Funchal July 5, leave July 12; arrive Las Palmas, Canary Islands, July 16, leave for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26.  
FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (s. d.) At New York April 27.  
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.  
INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At New York.  
KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary. At New York.  
LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.  
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. s.) At Shanghai April 24.  
MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Due shortly at New York.  
MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.) Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Alexandria April 27.  
MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.) Arrived at Paita April 22. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.  
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.  
MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) (Flagship.) Left Southampton May 7 en route to Cronstadt, Russia. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.  
MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.  
MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. White. Annapolis, Md. Practice ship for Naval Cadets. Ordered into commission May 14.  
MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. s.) At Seattle, Wash. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At New London, Conn., May 9, to leave for New York May 10.  
NEWARK, 18 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. Arrived at New York May 4. Will undergo slight overhauling at Navy Yard.  
NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., May 9.  
OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Shanghai, China.  
PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island May 4. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Ordered out of commission at Mare Island and will undergo repairs.  
PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Conden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.  
RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., May 9.  
RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave New London on May 10, and expected to make the following ports—Arrive Queenstown, June 20; Havre, July 2; Southampton, July 10; Lisbon, July 27; Gibraltar, Aug. 8; Madeira, Aug. 22; arrive home, Sept. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Genoa, Italy.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

TERROR, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington. At New York Navy Yard.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) At Mare Island. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Shanghai April 24.

In accordance with a request from Comdr. J. E. Craig, commanding the Concord, the Navy Department has ordered an inspection of that gunboat by a board of officers on the Pacific coast. Comdr. Craig failed to give a reason for his request, but the Department at once came to the conclusion that it was due to his desire to get the opinion of a board on the condition of his vessel, which was severely criticised by Rear Adml. McNair, commanding the Asiatic station. Just before the departure of the Concord from Chinese waters for Mare Island Rear Adml. McNair made an inspection of the vessel and in his report to the Department it is understood that he pointed out defects, not only in the condition of the ship itself, but in the drill of the men, etc. It is evident that Comdr. Craig is not pleased with the strictures passed upon his ship and desires Departmental action. An officer at the Navy Department stated to a representative of the "Journal" that the fault was not altogether with Comdr. Craig. "A commanding officer," he said, "sometimes has to take upon his shoulders the sins of others."

## WEST POINT.

Last Wednesday afternoon a number of the cadets enjoyed a game of polo under the instruction of Lieut. Cassatt. On the same afternoon a very interesting game of baseball was played between the bachelors and the married men, in which the former were victorious by a score of 21 to 11.

On Thursday afternoon muster and practice review was held. In the evening Lieut. Edgar Russell, 5th Art., read a paper entitled "The Military Telegraph," before the West Point branch of the Military Service Institute.

At dress parade on Friday afternoon the cadets used the new rifle for the first time. The adoption of the new gun necessitates some changes in the manual.

The ball game on Saturday afternoon between the cadets and the team from the University of Vermont resulted in a score of 9 to 8 in favor of the visitors. It had been expected that the Hobart College eleven would compete with the cadets on that day, but the arrangements were subsequently altered. The cadets played a good game, and their defeat by one point is in no wise discouraging considering the reputation of their opponents.

The German took place in the evening instead of the afternoon, as formerly. The leaders were Cadets Hengood and Patterson. Among the young ladies dancing were the Misses Bacon, Buell, West, Willson, Hanney, Ward, Torney, Craney, Michie, Davis, Ernst, and several others.

The loving cup which the Corps of Cadets has just presented to the football team of Harvard College was on exhibition in the hop room on Saturday evening.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, the recently appointed Chaplain, conducted the service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning and preached from the text, "Whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." Mr. Shipman will occupy quarters No. 49, the center set of brick quarters on the hill at the north end of the post.

The engagement of Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E., and Miss Letitia Scott, a niece of Vice-President Stevenson, was announced at the post last week. Lieut. Bromwell is about to relinquish his tour of duty at West Point and has been appointed military attaché at Brussels.

Lieut. Eveleth Winslow, C. E., a graduate of '89, has been recently appointed to duty at the academy.

Lieut. Holbrook, 7th Cav., who completed this year a tour of duty of five years at the Military Academy, will give a dinner to members of his class stationed at the post on Wednesday evening at the officers' mess.

The work of removing the statue of Victory from the summit of the battle monument to give place to a statue of Fame, has been begun.

Mrs. Buell and her daughter, Miss Violet, have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Babbitt, Mrs. Walter K. Wright and Miss Bacon have been visiting Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Headley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hazard. Mrs. George B. Sanford has been a guest of Mrs. Dyer.

A cadet "german" took place on Saturday afternoon of the present week, May 2. There were no services at the cadet chapel on Sunday, April 25, as the appointment of the Rev. Herbert Shipman to the vacant chaplaincy had not as yet received the confirmation of the Senate. Mr. Shipman is the son of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New York. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1890. He has conducted the services at the cadet chapel once. The Academic Board unanimously recommended his appointment.

Col. G. J. Lydecker, Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Engrs.: Capt. Henry Metcalfe, retired; Col. Biddle Porter and Maj. Biddle were among the officers from a distance who attended the funeral of Prof. Mercur. Lieut. John P. Wisner, 1st Art., accompanied Mrs. Mercur on her journey home from Fortress Monroe.

Miss Evelyn Knight has been a guest of Miss Newlands. Mrs. Edmund D. Smith has been a guest of Mrs. Newcomer. Mrs. Dodson and Miss Willson are visiting Mrs. Bruff.

Mr. Frank W. Duryea, who resigned from the Academy in 1892, and Mrs. Duryea; Mrs. Warren, widow of Gen. Warren, and Miss Warren; Mrs. W. H. Harris, widow of Col. Harris, and Miss Harris, have been among recent guests at the hotel, as have also Mr. and Mrs. John Wigmore and the Misses Wigmore, of Los Angeles, Cal., relatives of Cadet Wigmore.



## COL. RICE'S PLAN OF MOBILIZATION.

We continue to receive letters concerning the plan for mobilizing the regular Army and the State troops proposed by Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Capt. 5th U. S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby, 1st Brigade Nebraska N. G., says:

"I have received and read with interest the suggestion from Col. Edmund Rice, of the 5th U. S. Inf., in regard to mobilizing regulars and State troops. The plan seems to me very simple and practicable. It is inexpensive, and in my judgment would add largely to the efficiency of both Federal and State troops. I see no objections whatever to the proposition, and in case of the necessity for military force it would enable the Government to mass at a moment's notice without additional cost the required cavalry, artillery or infantry. The suggestions are all good, and with the approval of the War Department I believe a Congressional act could easily be obtained so that the organizations contemplated could be legally made and the necessary rules for the same prepared and enforced by the national head of the Army."

Col. Thomas J. Smith, commanding 3d Inf. Ky. State G., says: "I have read the communication carefully and am very much impressed with his idea of mobilizing the regulars and the State troops as suggested by him. Anything I can do to assist in bringing about the desired result I will gladly do."

Another correspondent says: "The plan of mobilizing the regulars and State troops as given by Col. Rice in your paper of March 21 should receive the serious attention not only of the military men of our country, but of every citizen. The paper is certainly an admirable one. In my opinion it is an excellent idea. If all the States could be induced to organize their militia to the full strength, and every two years have them concentrated at some convenient point and formed into brigades, divisions and corps for tactical instruction and field manoeuvres with a regiment or two of regulars it would be of great value in bringing the militia up to that efficiency which would be readily appreciated in case of war. The United States is gradually being drawn toward that position with reference to complications on this hemisphere that will in the near future not permit holding aloof and will have to be prepared at a minute's notice to assert her influence. To do this it will be necessary for us to have a well-organized military system, such as is ably suggested by Col. Rice. Now that we are going forward towards building a navy worthy of a first-class power, and taking steps to put our sea-coast in a state of defence, with them there must now be added a well-drilled and disciplined militia ready at any time to take the field and not have to go through the mistakes of 1861-62."

We have also the communication that follows:

The basis of Col. Rice's plan seems to be a brigade organization composed of regiments from different States, which is of itself an insurmountable obstacle to the success of the plan.

The uneven standard of proficiency in drill, clothing, equipment and general instruction of the troops of different, though adjacent, States will exist in the future as it does to-day.

Any successful plan will aim to minimize the existing differences, and aim always at uniformity.

Troops to be effective when acting in combination must have confidence in their leaders and in each other. Officers who have been in service together, though of moderate ability, would prove more efficient when acting in concert upon emergency than others of greater skill and attainment who under like circumstances were strangers to each others' methods and peculiarities.

Again, it would seem by Col. Rice's plan as though each regiment of any given State would be attached to a different brigade from that of any other regiment of the same State. That this organization is defective there can be no doubt, and the error would develop at once should troops be required for instant service in any section covered by two or more of the proposed brigades, necessitating as it would the co-operation of two or more brigade commanders.

There seems to be every reason for believing that the organization of the militia must continue as at present; i. e., the force of each State a unit with such subdivision as will admit the most rapid and speedy handling consistent with safety.

The means of transportation at hand either for concentration or distribution will determine this question in every case.

Can adequate uniformity be obtained under the existing conditions without additional expense? The answer should be in the affirmative.

How can this best be accomplished? By camping the national guard with regulars annually for six days at least. Camps to consist of not less than twelve contiguous battalions of infantry, with artillery and cavalry, each camp to be in command of a regular officer. Supplement this by a thorough annual armory inspection of each company by officers of the regular army.

Make the annual allowance from the general Government depend upon each year's work and the degree of efficiency attained as reported by the War Department, and in a short time a far more effective force would be evolved than by any schemes of dividing the male population of Congressional districts into paper regiments, brigades, or divisions.

It would greatly tend to give standing to our militia were the names of each military organization maintaining the required standard to appear in the "Army Register," together with the names of their officers.

Furnish every militia officer with orders exactly as if they were of the regular establishment. Finally, connect each unit of organization in fact as well as theory with that division or department of the regular Army within whose limits it is located, and in conjunction with which it should act in time of insurrection or war.

The same amount of money which is now spent annually by Congress on the militia, if distributed upon some such equitable plan, would produce immensely greater results than are at present obtained under an allotment admittedly unsatisfactory and illogical.

Besides the benefit which would accrue to the militia by such annual camps, the regular Army would also profit by association with such comparatively large bodies of troops, the regular staff enabled to exemplify their duties as in actual war and the field and lines to manoeuvre more men than the funds of the regular establishment would ever warrant assembling for similar purposes.

The continuance of such a policy would soon create a well-knit Army, comprising the entire armed power of the nation, trained upon similar lines, and capable of being mobilized with the least possible delay.

## U. S. MILITARY WHEELMAN.

The U. S. Military Wheelmen have adopted a corduroy uniform, a cut of which we publish herewith. The color is a most suitable one—ashes of roses. Against ordinary backgrounds it will make about the worst possible target. The cap is the old Army cap made two inches high and with a drooping visor. The blouse has pockets galore, including one extending across the back, so that the wheelmen may dispense with a haversack. Trousers come to the knee and are met by tan leggings. During the winter things have been almost at a standstill, but now the organization is making progress. The regular Army officers, it is hoped, will help the cause and the wheelmen look for their help. It took the L. A. W. to get people practically interested in good roads and it is probable



that the U. S. M. W. must meet with a fair measure of success before Congress will make the necessary appropriations for bicycles and motor wagons in the regular Army. The organization is gradually getting on a working basis. The titles of Superintendent and Lieutenant Superintendent will be dropped and plain Captain and Lieutenant will be used instead, which is considered a wise change, as you can say "Cap'n" two or three times while you are saying "Superintendent" once. A membership card has been adopted and procured. The colors are red, white and blue. Some of the companies are already engaged in weekly drills. The one in Indianapolis is especially anxious to attend the L. A. W. meet at Louisville, Aug. 10-15, in a body. The Philadelphia company has had a nice flag presented to it and the business men there are showing considerable interest in it. The New York contingent started the association and since then seems to be resting on its laurels, but it is hoped a revival of interest will set in soon. The Wheelmen have adopted the Ordway Cycle Drill Regulations for present use, simply striking out par. 2 on page 4.

## THE WAY TO GLORY—SHERIDAN'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Recent numbers of the "Journal" have contained interesting facts respecting Gen. Sheridan's first commission in the volunteers, as Colonel 2d Michigan Cav. The files of the "Journal" of some eight years ago contain record of the most interesting and important fact in that connection. In brief, it is that when Gen. Gordon Granger was promoted from the colonelcy of that regiment, the position was offered to an army officer, who subsequently became a general officer of volunteers, and is now on the retired list as a Brigadier General. He had not served with mounted troops and remembered that Sheridan, who was then on duty as Captain at Halleck's headquarters had, in his earlier service as Lieutenant of infantry, been especially commended in orders from Army headquarters for good conduct while in command of a mounted force operating against Indians in the then far-away Northwest. My informant accordingly suggested Sheridan's name, and he was appointed, with results that are well known and honorable history.

The order commending Sheridan was obtained by me from the War Department, and probably appeared in the "Journal" before mentioned.

This is not related for its "moral"—which is too obvious to need to be drawn. It was a small thing that the undersigned Lieutenant of infantry was doing in far-away Oregon, but he was illustrating the fact that

"Not once or twice in our 'great country's' story,"

"The path of duty was the way to glory."

G. W. B.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

In an article on English and American battleships the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "The aptitude shown by our American neighbors in successfully constructing great battleships is marvelous. As a writer in Brassey's 'Naval Annual' for 1894 remarked: 'In one tremendous stride the United States constructors pass, with hardly an intermediate step, from the small coast defense Manhattan, with her 2,100 tons displacement and 19 tons smooth bore guns, to the modern ship, with the powerful quick-fire armament and steel armor.' Comparing the monster battleships Majestic and Indiana, our neighbor shows that the Yankee ship, with 4,670

tons less displacement, suffers nothing by the comparison. It says: "The 6-inch guns of the Majestic being quick-firers, could discharge their projectiles faster than guns of a similar caliber on board the Indiana, but the immense superiority of the latter in weight of metal and energy (172,960 foot tons to 99,228) is so overwhelming as only to be slightly discounted by the fact we have mentioned. The Americans further claim that the enormous excess of fire that the Indiana could deliver upon the Majestic as they approached each other 'bowed' would go far toward deciding the action before the bulk of the latter's guns could be brought to bear, and that the splendid protection given to the Indiana's guns would go far to prevent the Majestic's quick-firing guns from doing harm to the former's battery, and it would not be long ere the Indiana's 8-inch and 6-inch guns would wreck everything outside the Majestic's barbettes. Besides, the 6-inch and 8-inch breechloaders of the Indiana will probably soon be replaced by quick-firers, and the whole advantage, except that contained in the secondary battery, would be on the Indiana's side."

"The United States naval authorities assert that with a displacement of only 10,231 tons, or 4,670 tons less than that of the English battleships, they have produced vessels far cheaper to construct, easier to handle, with moderate draft of water, and possessing marked advantages in armor, armament, coal sustenance, in everything, in fact, except speed; and as regards the latter it is claimed that the advantage, half a knot, possessed by the Majestic is only on paper, and that, ship for ship, the American vessels could in the matter of speed likewise successfully compete with the far costlier and much larger leviathans of this country."

"The 'Engineer' says: 'It is possibly because we do not anticipate a conflict with the United States Navy that we in England do not regard it with that attention and interest which we devote to the Navies of other Powers. We are wrong in this comparative indifference not from any political point of view, but from a purely scientific one. The American Navy is a Navy of experimental vessels, and is, therefore, worthy of the keenest scrutiny, for whether failure or success attend them, experiments costing some millions of money are not to be lightly regarded.' Remarking upon Ensign Joseph Strauss' defense of what it calls the skyward tendency of our naval vessels and the training of all four guns on one point, the 'Engineer' says: 'This is all very well, but seems to us that a very serious point has been disregarded, that is, the strain produced if all four guns are fired simultaneously. It is well known that the greatest difficulty the naval constructor has to contend with in building his emplacement for large guns is the necessary structural strength to withstand the tremendous recoil blow. Two guns on one center have been as much as one one has cared to face up to the present, and such marked success has not attended them as would warrant adding at least 50 per cent. more to the stress. It may be that means will be taken to prevent the four guns firing at once—that in itself will be a drawback—but at the best the guns must for good practice be fired in pairs, for there is probably a turning moment of, at the least, feet on the 13-inch guns, no brake can prevent the turn from jerking out of train if a gun is fired singly.'"

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The warm weather is at hand and if it continues the convention which meets in June will receive a warm reception. Electric cars will reach this post by the middle of May and make access to the post more convenient than now. The post will be crowded with those seeking fresh air in the country. All the officers have returned from Fort Leavenworth, where they went as witnesses in the case of four enlisted men on trial for perjury in making or giving false testimony before a court martial concerning an officer. Information has been received that two of the men, Privates Kenmore and Bender, were acquitted by the court. Lieut. Hale, Aid to Gen. Merritt, is expected to look into and report on a system of gymnastics, a matter of much value to an Army and the proper set-up of a soldier. Maj. Wallace Randolph was at the post for a few hours, a guest of Lieut. Ritters. The passage of the quarantine ambulances with smallpox patients through the reservation, which has gone on for years, has been ordered stopped as soon as the city of St. Louis obtains another road.

## FORT ROBINSON.

The Kansas City "Times" says: "The people of Crawford, Neb., have learned by this time that it does not pay to meddle with the internal affairs of a military post. Some time ago the saloon men of that town concluded they would have the exchange at Fort Robinson, a large cavalry post, closed up, or compel it to pay license in accordance with the State law. The sheriff proceeded to carry out his scheme and retain the vote of the saloon element, but it wasn't long before the politicians of that town found out that the machine worked in both directions, and soon there went up a cry of 'We'll quit, if you'll just visit our town again.' The authorities at that post maintained that they were not under State jurisdiction and applied to the United States court for relief. In the meantime the enlisted men held a meeting and decided that they would not patronize the merchants of Crawford and any man caught going to that town to trade would receive a sound thrashing. The troops are all colored, but they know their rights and are going to maintain them even if the merchants of Crawford have to be starved out to teach them that the military is supreme on the reservation, and will not brook interference on the part of politicians in their private affairs. The 9th Cav. has a splendid record of achievements in the field and in the last grand stand to defend themselves they fully sustained their reputation."

## JACK WAS ANSWERED.

The fourth conduct class is the lowest on a man-of-war, and enrollment of a bluejacket therein curtailing his shore liberty very materially.

"Captain, can you tell me why I am always kept in the fourth class?" said a man-of-war's man whose conduct had been of such a character as to keep him in disgrace with his superior officers on a recent cruise, in which an officer now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard had command of the ship.

"Yes, I'll tell you, my man, why you are kept in the fourth class," grimly replied the Captain. "You are kept in the fourth class because there is no fifth class. That is why."

Jack accepted the explanation and hastened forward to communicate to his shipmates the result of his appeal to the Captain.—(New York Herald.)



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## SIGNAL CORPS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

It is proposed to call a convention of the Signal Corps of the National Guard with the object of increasing their efficiency and co-operating with this branch of the regular service. Lieut. Lloyd, commanding one of the special companies of the Illinois Militia, has written to Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps, asking his co-operation in the movement and Gen. Greely has replied informing him that he will aid him in every way possible. There are at present Signal Corps in a number of the States and the total membership of these organizations exceeds 1,000 men. The War Department authorities are anxious to foster these commands for the reason that they will be of great service in case of war. Such a convention as is proposed meets with their hearty approval and they will assist it as much as they possibly can with a view to promoting the efficiency of the organizations in whose interest it is held.

In his letter to Gen. Greely, Lieut. Lloyd says: "My object is to have all of the signal officers assemble in Washington on a date which may be convenient to you, for the purpose of learning just what equipments the Army has, and for the purpose of uniting upon some uniform mode of drill. In some of the States the Signal Corps are mounted on horses; in others on bicycles, and for the rest part they are afoot. In some States one form of signal is used, while others employ something else. My object is to have the officers get together and agree upon uniform equipment, uniform drill and uniform signals, so that in case of trouble, where they might be called out to the field with such an understanding that the corps of the various States could work together with little hindrance, all being equipped alike and drilled with uniformity." Lieut. Lloyd informed Gen. Greely that it was his intention to correspond with some of the signal officers of the several States and would inform the General of the result. It is believed that if matters progress satisfactorily the convention will be called for this summer or fall. Gen. Greely has informed Lieut. Lloyd that he is in thorough sympathy with all efforts looking to the education and improvement in signaling in the National Militia, and will be pleased to aid to the best of his ability in bringing about the proposed convention. Signal Corps are organized and are either in an excellent or good state of efficiency in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah and the District of Columbia. Bicycles are used in Connecticut and Utah, and homing pigeons have been experimented with in the District of Columbia. Men detailed from regiments are under instruction in Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. The remaining States, according to the latest militia publication of the War Department, have neither organizations nor instruction in signaling.

## 2d SIGNAL CORPS, N. Y.—CAPT F. T. LEIGH.

Referring to the annual inspection and muster of the 2d Signal Corps, N. Y., Col. Leigh, Insp. Gen. McGee says: "This is an exceptionally fine organization. An officer in the National Guard can appreciate it, understand it or realize the importance of this arm of the service unless he visits it and observes its work; the disposition to overlook it in some quarters is absurd. This corps contains an exceptionally fine lot of men physically, all making a very handsome, neat and trim appearance at inspection, everything being bright and clean and uniforms well fitted. An exhibition followed muster, marching flag drill, manual of pistol and saber, signaling with flags, heliograph, telephone and telegraph, map drawing by signaling. A signal tower was constructed, which was a very interesting and clever piece of work. This corps has been provided with comfortable quarters which are kept very clean. Horse equipments and signaling apparatus in excellent condition and kept under a good system. All other property well cared for. Officers competent to a high degree. Non-commissioned officers bright and intelligent. Legislation should take place as soon as possible to cover its requirements, viz.: An Assistant Surgeon and Quartermaster Sergeant. These officers are more needed than any infantry company in the State. Should have an annual appropriation, the same amount as batteries. Should have a janitor. Books all well kept. Average percentage of duty performed from Oct. 7, 1895, to March 1, 1896, 90.46."

## 13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

Never did the 13th N. Y. present a finer appearance than on the evening of April 25, when the Generals who graduated from its ranks reviewed them, accompanied by the Veteran Association as escort. The attendance, however, was not as good as at the last review, on which occasion twelve commands of twelve files were paraded. While at this review only eleven commands of twelve files were present, five in the first battalion and six in the second. The battalions were formed promptly and were turned over to Maj. Cochran and Russell in excellent shape. The regimental formation was prompt and the stances were properly kept. When Col. Watson took command he directed Co. A to again act as escort to the honor, which ceremony was executed in a very creditable manner, after which the Veteran Association, headed by Gen. Theodore B. Gates, ex-Adj. Gen. Thomas H. McGee, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. A. C. Barnes and Gen. William H. Bulkley, of Connecticut, marched on the floor and passed around in front of the line. During the review in line the men in the ranks took especial pains to show their old comrades what steadiness in the ranks meant, and that they succeeded goes without saying. The march past was all that could be desired. In the parade which followed the men were, as usual, ready during the sound off, and, in fact, during the entire ceremony. Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Luscomb took the parade and put the men through a spirited drill in the annual, which was well executed. After the reports had been received and the orders published Co. B, Capt. John T. Jennings, was called to the front and center and presented with the Veterans' Trophy for the best percentage of attendance during the year ending April 1, 1896. Gen. Gates made the presentation speech. Trumper L. D. Barrett, of Co. G, received the Veterans' Medal for the highest aggregate score at Creedmoor. Gen. King, in presenting the medal, congratulated the recipient on the result of his labors. The regimental long-service medals and the 100 per cent. duty medals were presented by Gen. A. C. Barnes, former Colonel of the 13th, who congratulated the regiment on the steady improvement. After parade the band rendered a fine concert and dancing was afterward indulged in until late. The veterans entertained the officers and guests at supper in the mess hall. Among the guests were Capt. Gillen and Farnham, 13th Inf., U. S. A.;

Maj. Donovan, 17th Inf.; Col. William H. Harding, late Assistant Inspector General and formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 13th N. Y.; ex-Capt. Chas. Earle, 13th, and Lieut. Hardy, Co. K, 47th Regt.

## CONNECTICUT.

Col. Russell Frost, 4th Regt., C. N. G., has been given leave of absence until August next, with permission to go beyond the seas. Col. Fredk. C. Johnson, staff of the Commander-in-Chief, has been given leave of absence for six weeks. The petition of Lyman B. Perkins and sixty-four others of Hartford to be organized into the 3d Division, Naval Battalion, C. N. G., has been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief and Comdr. E. V. Reynolds, of the Naval Battalion, has been ordered to warn the petitioners to assemble at the 1st Regt. armory in Hartford for the purpose of nominating one Lieutenant, two Lieutenants, junior grade, and two Ensigns. At the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument on the 6th inst. at New London Senator Joseph R. Hawley will deliver the address for the Army and Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith, president of Trinity College, for the Navy. May parades have been ordered in the 1st Regt., Col. C. L. Burdett, as follows: Co. A, May 18; Co. B, May 19; Co. C, May 16; Co. D, May 19; Co. E, May 16; Co. F, May 20; Co. K, May 22; Hospital Corps, May 22. Each company will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice and the rest of the day to drill and instruction in guard duty and extended order. Each company officer will practice with the revolver at 50 yards on a 200-yard target. The field officer acting as inspector will in each company conduct an examination of every non-commissioned officer parading, in guard duty, manual of arms and school of the soldier, and each private parading on general orders and the duties of the sentinel on post. Each man examined will be marked on a scale of ten.

## VERMONT.

Vermont is to celebrate this summer the dedication of the monument to its first Governor, Thomas Chittenden, and it is expected that the troops will take part in the ceremonies. The annual encampment will be held in August, on land bought by the State last year, adjoining the reservation of Fort Ethan Allen. The benefits to be derived by contact with the "regulars" are many, and the officers and men are looking forward to camp with more than usual interest. The nearness of Plattsburg Barracks makes it likely that some of the 21st U. S. Inf. may come over again. Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., U. S. A., is making a tour of inspection and instruction in the 1st Infantry, having already inspected "K," Bennington; "M," Burlington, and "E," Barre, finding them in good shape.

## TEXAS.

Maj. Gen. L. M. Oppenheimer, commanding the Texas Volunteer Guard, recently submitted problems relating to street riot duty to the brigade, regimental, battalion and company commanders, and these officers were instructed to write out in detail their views and conclusions. The Board of Award was composed of Capt. O. B. Warwick, 18th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., and 1st Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th U. S. Cav. The findings of the board declared the prize essayist to be Col. W. H. Stacy, 2d Texas Inf., and the gold medal offered by Gen. Oppenheimer was awarded him. The board further found that the essays entitled to honorable mention in the order named were those sent in by Maj. G. W. Hardy, 4th Texas Inf.; Brig. Gen. R. P. Smyth, 1st Texas Brigade, and Col. J. R. Waiter, 1st Texas Cav. Gen. Oppenheimer announces that the officers composing the Board of Award, in a personal discussion with them relative to the merits of the essays submitted, declare their general average as being most excellent; evincing study and careful preparation, and as being very creditable to our officers. "The theoretical knowledge acquired by our officers," says Gen. Oppenheimer, "in solving the several problems submitted, may prove of great practical service in event of the future occurrence of any of the contingencies stated in said problems."

Problem I. involves a knowledge of the statutory formalities required to authorize a call from the civil officer; the circumstances justifying the firing upon the mob, the method of assembling the command, the armory, inspecting its arms and ammunition, and providing commissary medical service and supplies, and, finally, the steps to be taken to prevent the mob from securing arms and ammunition, and prevent them from interfering with the city's light and water system. Problem II. related to the formation of the column, in marching to scene of action, the minor dispositions and detailed instructions to subordinates to prevent surprise on front, rear or flank. Problem III. covered the means of obtaining information of a contemplated attack, disposition for repelling it, the plan for dispersing a mob from behind barricades, and provision for the care of the wounded. Problem IV. covered the question of protecting the command from the fire from houses. Problem V. how to cover retreat, select ground for the defense and dispositions for the defense. Problem VI. related to the transportation of troops by rail, embarkation, formation for march into the station, and Naval Militia reporting for instruction.

## OHIO.

So much of the 2d Inf., O. N. G., as is stationed at Kenton, consisting of regimental headquarters, Companies G and F, Signal and Hospital Corps, also band, received the most thorough and complete inspection, by Col. H. B. Kingsley, Asst. Adj. Gen., late Lieut. of 9th Cleveland Troop, ever had in the past twenty years. Col. Kingsley reached Kenton twelve hours before scheduled time, but the local guardsman was not found asleep. The Colonel devoted the entire day to the inspection of State property, treasurer's, descriptive letter and order books, giving every article and item a most rigid inspection. At 6 P. M. the officers, consisting of Col. Kuert, Maj. Bain, Capt. Colwell, Campbell and Howe, Adj. Collier and Lieuts. May, Deming and Deakin, took supper at the St. Nicholas, with the Inspector, who was pleased to say he found State property well cared for. Armorer up to his work, all well systematized by the officers in charge of the beautiful and well-arranged armory. Seven P. M. was the time set for inspection of the men, and at that hour all was ready. The Colonel being accompanied by Col. Kuert, Maj. Bain and Capt. Colwell, the reviewing stand was taken. Capt. Campbell taking command, the same being formed and turned over to him by Regt. Adj. Collier. The formation was

promptly made and the review in line and passage was very good and made a handsome and imposing ceremony. The salute by the officers was all that could be expected, and the Inspector was more than surprised at the appearance in general.

The inspection found the men up to the standard—arms, uniform, equipments and adjustments in excellent condition. Then followed manual of arms, company drill and extended order by Company I, which proved that Capt. Howe had his men well in hand from start to finish. Company G, Kenton's pride, was next on the floor, and in command of Lieut. Deming, who, too, proved himself a fine drill master, and that the company was as heretofore very steady and the men well up in all company work. Next the band gave some fine selections, and during this period Sergt. Will Ellis, Regimental Drum Major, gave an exhibition of his skill with the baton, and the State has none better, if his equal, he being only thirteen years old, but a wizard with the baton. Next the Hospital Corps, composed of eighteen of Kenton's best young men, gave a litter drill, first care of sick or wounded, and the handling of men in carrying them off the field, which pleased the Inspector as well as the audience. The Signal Corps, all equipped with the bicycle as well as a pair of heliograph torches, flags, telegraph and telephone instruments, wire, etc., for miles of use, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and all necessary apparatus to take the field for active service, gave an exhibition. They are also arranging for a balloon capable for service in the next annual camp. Every member of this corps is able to receive and send at least five words per minute with flag and torch, and eight words per minute with heliograph and lantern at an average distance of five miles per station, taking an average of five letters per word. The Colonel commanding is proud of the Hospital and Signal Corps, and Maj. Bain and Capt. Colwell deserve great credit for the proficiency of the respective corps, the men being professional medical students and expert telegraphers. What pleased the local guardsman most was the statement by Col. Kingsley that military discipline and courtesy were of a high order; books kept in a model of neatness and accuracy, in fact everything up to a high standing and entirely satisfactory. The men appreciate the above complimentary remarks, inasmuch as it came from one visiting all organizations in the State who surely could judge. To say that it was midnight when Col. Kingsley finished his labors and returned once more to refreshments, simply shows how long and hard the Inspector worked, as well as kept the Kenton soldiers at an inspection which all say never had its equal for thoroughness in this place.

## GEORGIA.

Preparations for the military meeting at Savannah May 11 to 16 are about completed; the parade ground, which is an extension of Forsythe Park, has been fenced in, the ground leveled, grand stand erected, track for the cavalry tournament marked out and packed with clay; and when the visiting companies and teams arrive, they will find that the drill ground will be equal, if not superior, to any grounds laid out for prize drill purposes.

The Avondale rifle range has also had some improvements put in; telephones to each pit, new annunciators from the targets, weather vanes, flags, and, in fact, everything has been done that will insure comfort to the teams competing, and for speed and accuracy in marking shots, rifle teams from other localities will be surprised to find such a well-equipped and splendidly arranged range as the Avondale undoubtedly is. The Savannah companies are practicing every day, and will push the winner in the matches that they are allowed to enter. A change in the programme bars Savannah companies from entering the "Company Match," which is No. 14 in the programme sent out. This change is made to encourage companies to send teams from towns where they haven't as good facilities for practice as the Savannah companies have. In this match the Savannah companies would undoubtedly have an advantage over those from points where they haven't a good range for practice, and the management of the range decided to make the change at a recent meeting.

The Naval Militia, or Naval Reserve Company, organized in Savannah some time ago, have met with splendid encouragement. They now have seventy-five enlisted men, and are receiving applications every week. The State only allows sixty-four enlisted men to a company, and the members of the Savannah company are thinking of organizing another division; the officers of the company have recently passed their examinations, and will be commissioned shortly, they are: Lieut. H. S. Colding, Lieut. (J. G.), C. E. Broughton, Ensign W. G. Cooper, Jr. The junior Ensign has not yet been elected. Company drills are held three times a week, and the men are learning rapidly and will no doubt take a good stand in the Naval Militia of the country. Georgia allows for a battalion of Naval Militia, three artillery companies and one torpedo company. We now have two, one at Brunswick, and the Savannah company, which will no doubt soon be divided into two companies, having a place for the torpedo company only. One fault to be found with the State regulations for Naval Militia is, that instead of giving each company a number and designating them as 1st division, 2d division, etc., they are called "Company A," "Company B," etc. This isn't right, and should be changed.

The 5th Regt., Col. John S. Chandler, paraded the six local companies, divided into two battalions of three companies each, the machine-gun battery, signal corps and band, with an average attendance of eighty per cent., on Memorial Day, and made probably the best showing in the two and a half years of its existence. The Colonel recently determined to require a morning report from each company at all parades, and this was the first time this very excellent plan has been put into practice; the promptness with which these reports were sent in shows what progress has been made in administration. Two years ago it would have been a hard matter to get the reports at all; some officers having been known to declare such "red tape" useless. The attendance is also gratifying, and shows that more care than formerly is exercised in enlisting men. One company, C, and the band paraded their entire strength, while two years ago it was a rare thing for any company to parade more than half its strength. Monday, April 27, was celebrated instead of Sunday, the 26th, the correct date. Had this day been observed instead of as it was the attendance would have been much better, as trouble is still experienced in getting some of the men off from work, and as even though the 27th was a legal holiday, some houses did not suspend business. If the regiment can increase or even hold its present state of efficiency this trouble will in a great measure be obviated. The great trouble with military in Atlanta all along has been that the regiment was not big enough, and did not stand high enough for the city and the public to take pride in it. After the ceremonies at the cemetery the regiment



proceeded to the old ball park near by and had dress parade. The formation for parade was good, except that the 2d Battalion was slow in getting into position. The ceremony itself and the march past were excellent. The steadiness in ranks during sound-off was good, only one man being seen to move or turn his head. Upon the return of the regiment up town to be dismissed the day was somewhat marred by an accident to the Colonel. His horse slipped on a street car rail and fell, spraining the Colonel's ankle.

#### WIZARDS VERSUS BULLETS.

The National Guard editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been delegated by the "New York Herald" to select from among the most expert riflemen in the N. G. N. Y. a team of six men, who will attempt to shoot Prof. Herrmann, the famous magician, on Monday evening, May 18, at the Academy of Music, New York City. The representative of the "Journal" will have as fine a team as ever pulled a trigger selected from the best shots in the several organizations, and is confident of their ability with the regulation rifle and cartridges to hit the Professor if any one can. Prof. Herrmann, however, holds the team in derision and says he will stand there and catch all the 50-calibre bullets fired, and then put them in a plate and pass them among the audience. He will wear no shield of any description. Some time ago a few men of the regular Army fired at the Professor, but the bullets of small calibre used in their Krag-Jorgensen rifles failed to knock him out. The National Guard editor of the "Journal" has more confidence in the ability of 50-calibre bullets to do this, and will appear before the Professor with the team on May 18. Their names will probably be announced in the "Army and Navy Journal" next Saturday. If they do not bore the Professor so full of holes that he will therefore be valueless, except for use as a collender, we shall conclude that there is no virtue in gunpowder and shall endeavor to make arrangements with Prof. Herrmann to interview the gentlemen who call at the "Journal" office with the dexter hand under their coat tails to inquire whether the editor is in.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The New York Sun says: There is a pretty noticeable call for the visiting of some penalty upon certain members of Gov. Morton's staff, for the indecency of permitting outsiders to appear with them in the State uniform on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese General, Yamagata. The proper course would be for those in authority connected with that affair to resign.

It seems to us that it would be but the part of justice if during the coming conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, the amendment to the measure in relation to the private work of retired officers should be stricken out. In the first place it is a grave reflection upon the honesty of officers, who, after years of brave and loyal service to their country, have been relegated to retirement. It puts them under the ban of suspicion, for it seems to indicate that their first and constant effort in private employment will be to use their official positions to the disadvantage of the Government and the aggrandizement of their employers. It is true that the members of the Naval Committee, and advocates of the amendment generally, declared that there was no question as to the integrity of the officers who at present were engaged in private employment.

The report of the Inspector General relative to the recent inspection of the 12th Sep. Co. of Troy, N. Y., Capt. Treanor, states that the company made a very satisfactory and excellent appearance, and the drill that followed was of a high order.

An effort is being made by the War Department to improve the present system of accounting to the Department for Federal supplies issued the State troops of the country. The present system of accounting is very faulty, and a simple and uniform system is desired. Adj. Gen. Doe favors the adoption of the Army system, and in this connection has sent a circular to the different Adjutant Generals throughout the United States.

According to an Albany exchange Col. Albert D. Shaw, the chairman of the State commission of New York to examine into and adopt approved arms for the National Guard, says that he is going to invite the opinions of the newspaper men who have attended the tests of the arms, when they are concluded. "I will give each one of the newspaper men an envelope when the test is over and ask him to write his opinions and seal them in the envelope. These men are competent to judge and their opinions will be valuable. They are close observers and generally unbiased in their conclusions. Their opinions may go a long way in assisting the commission to solve the question for which it was appointed."

In addition to the detail of troops for the New York Camp of Instruction, given last week, the several Signal Corps will be ordered on duty.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall, 8th U. S. Inf., will, it is understood, be detailed to visit the camps of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia this season. The 5th Regiment has volunteered to parade in Cambridge on June 3. Co. D, 1st Regt., will visit Fort Warren June 17, for a day's instruction in heavy artillery duties. A rifle range within the city limits of Boston for small arms firing is a much needed improvement looked for in the near future.

Concerning the selection of a site for the encampment of the State troops of Pennsylvania, the "Philadelphia Inquirer" says: "The question of a site for the encampment is still in abeyance. Lewistown was the favored locality and it was practically decided to locate there, but before the matter was entirely concluded, Mount Gretna was brought to the front and by persistent work was placed on a par with Lewistown. Contention has run high between the advocates of both localities, and while Gretna must be accorded the palm for general all-around fitness, with but one exception, that of being somewhat limited in area, the western part of the State claims that Lewistown is better suited."

The inspection of Battery A, Penn. N. G., made recently, was very successful. The battery paraded a total of 64 on of 66 and made an excellent appearance.

The item we quoted from the "Albany Journal" last week which criticized the First Brigade Examining Board of New York, in connection with the examination of "Capt. Albion Ransom, Jr.," did an injustice to the examining board of the 1st Brigade. This board is composed of Lieut. Col. William E. Downs, 71st Regt.; Maj. R. V. McKim, Brigade Surg.; Maj. P. Bartlett, 22d Regt.; Maj. C. S. Burns, 12th Regt., and Capt. George W. Rand, 7th Regt. It is one of the most capable and exacting boards ever appointed. They did not, as we are informed officially, ask Mr. Ransom, who is a Quartermaster in the 8th Regiment, the nonsensical questions attributed to them by the Albany paper. All candidates appearing before the board are examined carefully in the manner prescribed, and it is not every candidate that

succeeds in passing by any means. In examining officers, a board is naturally guided somewhat by the wishes of the C. O. making the appointment, who should be in a position to judge as to the fitness of his candidate. If all the boards in the State had worked as consistently as that of the 1st Brigade, there would be no fault to find. Lieut. Ransom, when seen by a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal," was justly impatient at the aspersions cast upon the board, and said: "The item from the Albany 'Dispatch' was a base fabrication and is absurd on its very face. I was asked such questions as reported and am at a loss to understand how such an item came to be published."

The detachment of the Washington N. G. has been called on duty at the mouth of the Columbia River where they went a short time since on account of trouble with fishermen from the Oregon side. They established three patrols, one on each end of Sand Island, and between Ilwaco and Chinook Beach, and two parties steamer patrols.

Senator Chandler is responsible for this amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, as he is for many of the equally irrational and unjust propositions. Four retired officers are now confronted with the question whether to resign from the Naval service or to resign their commission with the several private firms they are now working for. Comdr. Francis M. Barber, retired, is now in the East, and is said to be acting as agent for the Cramps, the Union Iron Works and for the Carnegie Steel Company. Lieut. John Meigs is connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company, and Lieut. Charles Stone is the Washington representative of the Carnegie. It is known that Lieut. John C. Soley has been connected with the Elizabeth Shipbuilding Works, but it is stated that he recently resigned his connection there and is now in New York.

G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., April 17, 1896, adopts the dress coat and cap of the Army for the Volunteers, with suitable insignia. All officers and enlisted men are required to be supplied with the new coat and cap within one year from the date of the order.

The 6th Sep. Co. of Troy, N. Y., have elected Sergt. P. Sherman a 2d Lieut. The report of Inspector G. McLewee on the recent inspection of the Separate Company, has been received by Capt. Wait H. Stillman, who pays a high compliment to the company, and states that the reputation for general excellence established by the company years ago, and which has distinguished it in the National Guard, has been maintained.

The 23d N. Y., Col. Smith, will parade for division service on May 17 in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Chaplain Rev. Lindsay Parker, D. D., will preach the sermon. The service will be held in the evening.

The 12th N. Y., Col. Dowd, will parade for division service in South Church, New York City, on May 17. The sermon will be preached by Chaplain Terry.

The 1st Battalion of the 71st N. Y. will proceed to Creedmoor on June 2, the 2d Battalion on June 4 and the 3d on June 6. Col. Greene and staff will also present for qualification on the latter date.

The 8th N. Y., Col. Chauncey, will assemble for annual inspection and muster on the evening of May 14 in the armory. It will attend divine service in Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, on the afternoon of May 17. Mr. George Schilling has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of Company G.

Following the lead of the 7th N. Y. the 22d is to

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house for the use of its members on the range at Creed-

The Old Guard of the 12th N. Y. mourns the loss of Sgt. John Jackson, one of its oldest members, who died on May 4. He was buried May 7, many of his comrades attending the funeral services.

The 1st Signal Corps, N. Y., Capt. Hedge, will proceed to Creedmoor May 9. The mounted inspection of the corps will take place at Van Cortlandt Park May 23.

In the Vermont National Guard the second lecture by Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st U. S. Cav., has been received, and it is full of interesting matter on "The Line of the Army."

Company L (Newport) recently had the misfortune to lose by fire all of their arms and equipments. It is a severe loss to them, as the company rooms had just been refurnished at a considerable cost. Q. M. W. H. Gilmore has plans already made for the speedy issue of arms and clothing. Capt. John D. Hyatt, 1. R. P., 1st Inf., has just moved his business from Albany to Burlington. His friends will wish him success in his new location.

Co. G, 69th N. Y., have unanimously elected 1st Lieut. J. Duffy Captain. After the election Capt. Duffy received many congratulations and suitably entered the company.

First Sergt. Buck, of Co. G, 22d N. Y., has been elected Lieutenant, receiving 27 votes against 21 for Lieut. R. By orders of the Brigade Commander Privts. Alexander Moore, Jr., J. N. Moore, J. J. Slaton, E. Ullrich and P. Simonpetrie has been dishonorably discharged for the good of the service. These men figured prominently some time since in bringing charges against Lieut. Dayton in connection with an election for Captain, which after an impartial investigation, were dismissed as groundless, and no intimidation, which was one of the strong allegations made, was proven, nor were the marked ballots found to have had any bearing on the result. The use of the latter, however, was strongly condemned by the Judge Advocate General.

The New York National Guard will learn with regret that Mr. William G. Wilson, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th N. Y., has lost his only son, a youth of twenty-three, who died Saturday, May 2. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Wilson's eldest daughter was married, and thus he has had a wedding and a funeral in his family within a brief compass. Col. Wilson is the father-in-law of Judge Gildersleeve, formerly Colonel of the 12th.

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

Comdr. Miller, of the 1st Naval Battn., N. Y., directs the command to assemble on board the New Hampshire for review, and parade on shore on Saturday, May 9, at 5 P. M.; assembly, 2 P. M.; organization Naval Brigade, 4th Division, Artillery. After the assembly the command will be marched on the pier to receive the battalion from the U. S. S. Indiana. After returning

to the ship from the parade, the commanding officer of the 4th Division will detail a special crew, as guard for the evening. The guard shall report on board at 7 P. M. Signalmen of the battalion will also return to the ship and report to the acting signal officer at 8:30 P. M. Commanding officers of divisions are permitted to detail such men, as have not heretofore performed cruises, to report on board at 9 P. M., such men so reporting, to perform one night's routine duty afloat, under the charge of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, and such officers as he may detail to stand watch. During the street parade the United States bluejackets and the Naval Battalion will be reviewed by Adj. Gen. McAlpin, Asst. Secretary of the Navy, McAdoo, the Mayor, and other prominent officials, on Fifth avenue near Thirty-fourth street at 3 P. M. After the return to the ship the Indiana's crew will pay a visit to the New York Naval Militiamen. The officers of the battalion will give a dinner to Asst. Secretary McAdoo and other guests at 7:30 P. M. After the dinner the New Hampshire will be inspected, and the guests of the evening will witness an exhibition of signaling, fencing, and other specialties.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia lack of suitable boats render the boat drills of very little value beyond getting the new men accustomed to embarking and disembarking from the pier, only half a division being able to get afloat at a time.

The men are wondering if the blue uniforms which were to have been furnished the brigade in time for last year's tour of duty will be issued so as to be used on this year's tour.

New working suits are an absolute necessity, and the State should also furnish watch caps.

The annual returns, made on April 1, 1896, of the strength of Naval Militia, show that in fourteen States there are organizations composed of 293 officers and 3,339 enlisted men. After deducting \$1,000 set aside for the purchase of books of instruction (to be issued pro rata) the allotment is as follows:

State.	Officers.	Men.	Amount.
Massachusetts	44	439	\$3,155.44
Rhode Island	9	149	1,070.98
Connecticut	7	92	661.28
New York	24	383	2,752.92
New Jersey	28	312	2,242.50
Pennsylvania	18	132	948.79
Maryland	18	197	1,415.99
North Carolina	17	162	1,164.42
South Carolina	21	165	1,185.98
Georgia	8	98	704.40
Louisiana	15	217	1,559.75
California	29	417	2,997.30
Illinois	40	395	2,839.17
Michigan	40	181	1,300.99
Totals	293	3,339	\$24,000.00

It will be noted that the allotment is based on the number of petty officers and men. The apportionment for last year gave an average of \$9.00 per enlisted man; that of the present year gives an average of \$7.188 per enlisted man.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., May 5 states that a section of land lying on the Severn River and nearly opposite the Naval Academy, used for years as a naval proving station, is to be turned over to either the light-house board for a buoy station or to the Maryland Naval Militia as a training station. It is now understood that the Maryland Reserve has some idea of purchasing it, and for the present the department will not transfer it to the jurisdiction of the Treasury.

#### COMING EVENTS.

May 11 to 18.—First annual meet of Military Interstate Association at Savannah, Ga., drills and rifle contests.

May 13.—Inspection of 8th N. Y.

May 14.—Inspection of 1st Battery.

May 23.—Inspection of Squadron A, N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.

May 23.—Annual review of 14th N. Y.

May 25.—Inspection of 2d Battery N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.

May 26.—Inspection of 69th N. Y.

#### A QUESTION OF SHIPS.

(From The National Review.)

The fundamental principle of navigation, and therefore the controlling elementary law of maritime strategy, is the physical law of displacement—that a floating vessel invariably weighs neither more nor less than the quantity of water which its immersed part displaces. It is a consequence of this law that the weight of a ship of given size is constant. Within certain limits a builder may distribute the weight as he pleases. He may assign so much to hull, so much to engines of propulsion, and the remainder to cargo. For a given speed, the weight of engines for ships of the same size will be much the same. The builder, therefore, must choose between assigning weight to hull or giving it to cargo. A very strong hull means reduced carrying capacity, a great carrying capacity means a hull of the lightest possible construction. To these elementary conditions is due the difference between a ship of war and a merchant ship: the merchant ship must necessarily be constructed to carry the greatest weight of cargo possible, consistent with a hull strong enough for navigation, and with propulsion sufficient for the speed required in its business. The moment the hull is unnecessarily strengthened the ship will cease to be able to compete as a carrier with other ships of the same size and speed which, having lighter hulls, can carry more cargo. A ship built with a hull specially strengthened in order to withstand the various shocks of battle cannot in peaceful trade pay as a commercial enterprise, and the merchant ship, with its hull lightened down to the margin of safety, can never be exposed to the same rough treatment for which the man-of-war, with its specially strengthened framework, is prepared.



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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. S. asks who is the cadet at the U. S. Military Academy representing the 7th district of Virginia, and when he will graduate? Answer.—Francis K. Meade, and he graduates in 1898.

CONSTANT READER.—If the colored boy has the consent of his parents or guardians, and is physically sound, there is no reason why he should not be enlisted as musician or to learn music. As he appears to live in New York City, why not go to the recruiting station, 25 Third avenue, and obtain in person all necessary information.

C.—The statement is correct. The only three officers of our Army who have held the full rank of General—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—were all born in Ohio.

H. W.—The examination you refer to is by Army doctors, Col. Alexander being one and Capt. Davis the other.

CORPORAL.—There are no Sergeants in the Household Cavalry of the British Army. All non-commissioned grades bear the historic and older title of "Corporal."

W. L. V. asks the number of applications for examination and the number of vacancies now existing for the position of Acting Hospital Steward. Answer.—About 18 applicants; all those who pass reapointed eventually.

SUBSCRIBER asks when and where the new Commander of the U. S. S. Marion, Comdr. J. Green, met his ship and assumed command; also, under the head of "Vessels in Commission," or elsewhere, the latest report of the whereabouts of the Marion. Answer.—Comdr. Green was to join the Marion at Payta, where the vessel is now lying, and has probably done so by this time.

E. L. R. S. asks (1) which is the proper title to be applied to a United States man-of-war—U. S. S. or U. S. S. S. (2) Was the man-of-war New York in Rio harbor when the Detroit fired at a Brazilian ship? Answers.—(1) U. S. S. (2) Yes.

H.—The "Burr insurrection" took place in 1805, the Kansas border troubles in 1857-58.

JUSTICE.—The act of Congress you refer to, Aug. 1, 1894, prescribes that any soldier discharged since Jan. 27, 1893, etc., shall be entitled, upon re-enlisting within three months from approval of the act, to the same pay, etc., as if he had re-enlisted within 30 days from his latest discharge. As the man whose case you cite was discharged Jan. 1, 1893, his case does not come under the provisions of the act of Aug. 1, 1894.

GUARD.—The 103d article of the Articles of War fully answers your question. It provides as follows: "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period. No person shall be tried or punished by a court martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: Provided, that said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the service."

INFRANTRY STAFF.—Par. 1,791, A. R., 1889, prescribes as follows: "Top boots for all mounted officers.—According to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn on all mounted duty; provided, however, that all mounted officers, except those of cavalry and mounted artillery, may, on all occasions, when not otherwise directed by the post commander or other superior authority, exercise their discretion as to the duty on which the boots are to be worn. Leggings.—Par. 1,814, A. R., 1889.—For all foot troops: Of brown cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn on marches and campaigns. . . . Department commanders may also permit troops to wear similar leggings on marches and campaigns."

## A LOVING CUP FOR HARVARD.

For the last few days a loving cup which the corps of cadets propose presenting to the Harvard College football team has been on exhibition in Manager T. A. Roberts' room. Last year the cadets invited Harvard to play a football game. Half the expense of the trip was guaranteed. As there is no admission fee charged to witness games at West Point the expense is borne by the corps of cadets and Army Officers' Athletic Association. When the Harvard boys discovered this they handed back the check presented to their manager, and positively refused to accept it. The soldiers immediately set to work to show their appreciation of that act. The cup was made by a New York firm and is valued at \$300. It stands about 15 inches high and 12 inches in circumference. It is a three-handled affair, with as many panels, upon which is engrossed suitable designs. On one panel is the inscription, "Presented to the Harvard University Football Association by the United States Military Academy Athletic Association, 1896." On another panel is the Harvard shield, across which are the letters U. S. M. A.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

Capt. Smith: "Major, what was the cause of the fire down at Jefferson Barracks a few days ago?"

Capt. Brown: "Don't know, unless it was too much friction."

Lippincott's Magazine for May contains an account of "The Last Duels in America," by William Cecil Elam. The latest duel described was that fought June 30, 1883, by the editors of the "Richmond Whig" and "State," near Hanover Junction, with navy revolvers, at a distance of seven paces. This number of Lippincott's also has a story named after Sherman's battle of Resaca, by Morris Thompson; an article on "Highways of the Sea, and the Steamships Which Travel Them," by Clarence Herbert New, and other articles of interest. The novel for the month is "An Impending Sword," by Horace Armsley Vochell.

## THE APACHES ARE FLEET OF FOOT.

(From the Sioux Falls (S. D.) "Argus-Leader.")

Capt. H. L. Scott, of the famous 7th U. S. Cav., relates some marvelous tales of the powers of endurance and fleetness of foot of the members of L Troop of his regiment, which is composed of Chiricahua Apache Indians from Arizona. He relates that on one occasion full-grown and able-bodied deer ran through the cavalry camp, and instantly, with a series of wild yells, the Indians gave pursuit on foot, and by exceeding swiftness and skill they actually ran it down, caught it about six miles from camp and brought it in unharmed. On one occasion nine of them were returning to camp after full day of hard work, riding upon a government wagon drawn by a mule team. A coyote was seen close by the trail, pursuing a young calf. Instantly the fatigued day's labor were forgotten, the dusky driver, in a wild enthusiasm, even forgetting the team, and the whole gave chase, and after a wild, yelling, scrambling chase of two hours the wolf was captured, tied, gagged and packed into camp. The mules had meanwhile quietly and decorously wended their way to camp. This seems strange to the average pale face, and the Sioux look upon these wonderful feats as something approaching the supernatural; this, in short, indicates the difference which different methods of life, pursued through generations make in people of the same general race. The pale face would shrug his shoulders, grunt and lie down, or would fly to his trusty pony, on which he will do more work probably than any other man living, without regard to the character of his mount.

The difficulty in regard to providing a rolled cartridge case for cordite for the Martini-Henry rifle has been overcome by the Indian Ordnance Department, so the manufacture of this ammunition on a large scale can now be proceeded with.

During the reign of William I., Prince Bismarck, one day, when passing along a corridor in the Schloss, Berlin, heard in an adjoining room an unusual noise. He pushed open the door and found the Emperor's grandchildren dancing to the tune of a barrel-organ, which the Crown Prince was diligently turning. As soon as he perceived the Chancellor the children laughingly asked him to join in their game; Bismarck declined to dance but offered to turn the organ if the Prince would dance with his sons. The Prince gaily consented and the Chancellor frantically turned the handle, when the Emperor came in. He embraced the situation in a moment and maliciously said to the organist: "You are beginning early to make the Princes dance to your music." He adds the "Débats," the future author of "The Hymn 'Egir'" did not long dance to other people's music.

Fine illustrations of the North Atlantic squadron, Hampton Roads appear in "Harper's Weekly" for May 2. Also a full page illustration of the Cuban insurrection.

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BORN.

CLARK.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 1, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 9th Inf., a son.

MILLER.—At Fort Apache, Ariz., April 23, to Mrs. Charles Miller, wife of Lieut. Miller, 11th U. S. Inf., a boy.

STEELE.—At Columbus, Miss., April 27, to the wife of Capt. C. L. Steele, 18th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—PERKINS.—At Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1896, Lieut. Clinton K. Curtis, U. S. N., to Miss Louise Hamilton Perkins, daughter of Dr. R. S. Perkins.

STOCKING—BARNITZ.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., April 22, 1896, Hon. Hobart Stocking to Miss Blanche Clare Barnitz, daughter of Col. Albert Barnitz, U. S. A., and sister of the wife of Capt. B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf.

WINTERHALTER—DAUVRAY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, U. S. N., to Helen Dauvray.

DIED.

BANDHOLTZ.—At Constantine, Mich., May 2, 1896, Mr. C. J. Bandholtz, father of Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th U. S. Inf.

CROWELL.—At Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1896, Miss Ruby De Motte Crowell, niece of Capt. W. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.

McCURLEY.—At the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., May 3, 1896, Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. N.

McGLENSEY.—At Washington, D. C., May 3, 1896, Capt. John F. McGlensey, U. S. N., retired.

PARSONS.—In New York, May 3, Anna Pine Decatur, widow of Capt. William H. Parsons and daughter of the late Col. John P. Decatur, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

QUIMBY.—At Niles, Mich., Feb. 25, 1896, Mrs. H. B., widow of Capt. H. B. Quimby, who died at Fort Snelling in 1883.

SPRAGUE.—At Oakland, Cal., May 4, 1896, Maj. Charles Jeffries Sprague, U. S. A., retired.

TAYLOR.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 6, 1896, Mr. Robert E. Taylor, brother of Capt. Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N., and brother-in-law of Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N.

THURSTON.—At Huntsville, Ala., April 25, Mrs. A. H. Thurston, mother of Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th U. S. Inf., in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

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## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL FRAMED CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR SHOP AT U. S. NAVAL STATION, PORT ROYAL, S. C.—BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1896.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following object, endorsed proposals for "Construction and Repair Shop," at U. S. Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock p. m., on Friday, May 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or the Commandant of the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required, by visiting the station where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects.

E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, April 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 15, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 30,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof: Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., Gen'l U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.—April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for supplies for the Naval Hospital, New York," to be opened May 12, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 12, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Hospital, New York, the daily supply of meats, groceries, butter, eggs, cheese, ice, milk, bread, vegetables, and condiments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The articles must conform to the Navy Standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Hospital, New York, or to Navy Pay Office, New York. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

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